

The
BEAUTIES of JOHNSON :
consisting of
Maxims and Observations,
Moral, Critical, & Miscellaneous
accurately extracted from the works of
D.^r Samuel Johnson,

And arranged in Alphabetical order,
after the manner of the Duke de la Roche Foucault's Maxims.

THE SIXTH EDITION
Enlarged and Corrected.



NO. 1000
Printed for G. Kearsley Fleet Street — 1782.

Harmar Sculp.

• Price Half a Crown Sewed .

BRITISH MUSEUM

Geological Department

From the collection of the Rev. Dr. Smith

Presented to the Museum



Dr. Smith

A TABLE of the SUBJECTS.

A.	Page	C.	Page
Affectation	1	Confidence	31
Affection	2	Commerce	33
Agriculture	<i>ib.</i>	Complaisance	<i>ib.</i>
Agriculture of England	3	Self-Complacency	35
Age	4	Charity	36
The Vanity of wishing for		Charity to Captives	37
Old Age	6	Censure	<i>ib.</i>
Age and Youth	8	Custom	38
Advice	9	Cheats	39
Adversary	11	Character	<i>ib.</i>
Avarice	<i>ib.</i>	Chance	40
Admiration	12	Complaint	41
Ambition	<i>ib.</i>	Calamity	<i>ib.</i>
Atheist	13	Care	<i>ib.</i>
Anger	14	Choice	<i>ib.</i>
Ability	15	Cleanliness	42
Accident	<i>ib.</i>	Change	<i>ib.</i>
Anticipation	<i>ib.</i>	Conscience	<i>ib.</i>
Applause	16	Captivity	<i>ib.</i>
Art	<i>ib.</i>	Competency	43
Appearances (<i>often deceitful</i>)	<i>ib.</i>	Contempt	<i>ib.</i>
Army	17	Civility	<i>ib.</i>
Author	<i>ib.</i>	Content	44
Aphorisms	26	Consolation	<i>ib.</i>
		Curiosity	45
		Criticism	<i>ib.</i>
B.		Convict	48
Beauty	26	Children	49
Biography	29	Credulity	<i>ib.</i>
Business	30	Compilation	<i>ib.</i>
Bounties (<i>Natural</i>)	31	Court	50
		Cunning	<i>ib.</i>
	a		Courage

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
Courage . . .	51	Effects (<i>Not always proportioned to their causes</i>)	74
Companion . . .	52		
Crimes . . .	ib.		
Confidence . . .	ib.	F.	
Copies compared with			
Originals . . .	53	Fame . . .	75
Compliment . . .	54	Father . . .	76
D.		Friendship . . .	ib.
Desire . . .	54	Flattery . . .	79
Death . . .	55	Folly . . .	81
Dependence . . .	57	Fortune . . .	82
Diffidence . . .	ib.	Foreigner . . .	ib.
Delicacy . . .	58	Fear . . .	83
Disappointment . . .	ib.	Forgiveness . . .	ib.
Disease . . .	ib.	Frugality . . .	84
Distrust . . .	59	Favour . . .	86
Delay . . .	ib.	Fancy . . .	ib.
Deception . . .	60	G.	
Self-Deception . . .	61	Genius . . .	86
Devotion . . .	ib.	Government . . .	88
Duty . . .	64	Guilt . . .	90
Diligence . . .	ib.	Self-Government . . .	91
E.		Universal Good . . .	ib.
		H.	
Envy . . .	65	Happiness . . .	91
Example . . .	66	Domestic Happiness . . .	94
Emulation . . .	67	Habits . . .	95
Education . . .	ib.	Hope . . .	ib.
Employment . . .	69	Humanity . . .	97
Evil . . .	70	Health . . .	ib.
Empire . . .	ib.	History . . .	ib.
Excellence . . .	71	Good-Humour . . .	98
Enquiry . . .	ib.	Good-Humour (<i>Compared with Gaiety.</i>)	99
Equanimity . . .	ib.		
Error . . .	72	J.	
Epitaph . . .	ib.		
Esteem . . .	73	Jealousy . . .	100
Election . . .	74		
Expectation . . .	ib.	Jesting . . .	100



I N D E X.

		Page
Jesting	100	
Joy	101	Laws 128
Judgement	<i>ib.</i>	Liberty 129
Justice	103	Loyalty <i>ib.</i>
Industry	104	
Indiscretion	105	M.
Imitation	<i>ib.</i>	
Indolence	106	Marriage 130
Idleness	107	Early Marriages 132
Integrity	108	Late Marriages 133
Ignorance	<i>ib.</i>	Comparison between ear-
Ignorance (<i>Compared with</i>		ly and late Marriages 134
<i>Knowledge</i>)	109	Malice <i>ib.</i>
Ignorance (<i>compared with</i>		Man <i>ib.</i>
<i>Confidence</i>)	<i>ib.</i>	Manners 135
Imprudence	<i>ib.</i>	Madness 136
Imprisonment	110	Meanness 137
Imposition	111	Merchant <i>ib.</i>
Imagination	<i>ib.</i>	Memory <i>ib.</i>
Intelligence	112	Mind 139
Foreign and Domestic		Minuteness <i>ib.</i>
Intelligence	<i>ib.</i>	Misery 140
Irresolution	113	Mirth 141
Self-Importance	<i>ib.</i>	Money <i>ib.</i>
Insult	<i>ib.</i>	
Incredulity	114	N.
Indulgence	<i>ib.</i>	
Inclination	<i>ib.</i>	Nature 142
Rural Improvements	115	English Nabobs, &c. <i>ib.</i>
		Negligence <i>ib.</i>
K.		Novelty 143
Knowledge	116	
Kings	118	Q.
L.		Opinion 143
Life	119	Opportunity 144
Learning	122	Oaths <i>ib.</i>
Love	124	
Self-Love	<i>ib.</i>	P.
Language	125	Parents 144
English Language	127	Patriot <i>ib.</i>
		Passion <i>ib.</i>
		a z
		Pain

I N D E X

	Page		Page
Pain	145	Riches	173
Patronage	146	Comparison between	
Pleasure	<i>ib.</i>	Riches and Under-	
Pleasures of Local Emo-		standing	179
tion	147	Comparison between	
Poets and Poetry	148	Riches and Power	<i>ib.</i>
Poverty	151	Ridicule	180
Poverty and Idleness	153	Reflection	181
Politicks	<i>ib.</i>	Rebellion	183
Praise	155	Refinement	<i>ib.</i>
Pride	157	Recollection	184
Pride and Envy	<i>ib.</i>	Retirement	185
Comparison between a		Retaliation	<i>ib.</i>
Dramatic Poet and a		Relaxation	186
Statesman	158	Repentance	<i>ib.</i>
Prayer	<i>ib.</i>	Revenge	189
Prosperity	159	Respect	<i>ib.</i>
Peevishness	160	Literary Reputation	190
People	161	Reason and Fancy	191
Pedantry	162		
Punctuality	<i>ib.</i>	S.	
Prudence	<i>ib.</i>		
Prudence and Justice	163	Satire	191
Prejudice	<i>ib.</i>	Satyrift	192
Peace	164	Secrets	193
Practice	<i>ib.</i>	Scepticism	194
Piety	<i>ib.</i>	Seduction	195
Perfection	165	Solitude	<i>ib.</i>
Perfidy	<i>ib.</i>	Sorrow	196
Perseverance	166	Style	198
Prodigality	<i>ib.</i>	Singularity	199
Patience	167	Subordination	<i>ib.</i>
Pity	168	Sollicitation	200
Philosophy	<i>ib.</i>	Suspicion	201
Physician	169	Superiority	<i>ib.</i>
Periodical Publications	<i>ib.</i>	Scripture	202
		Simile	<i>ib.</i>
R.		Shame	203
		Study	<i>ib.</i>
Raillery	170	Sobriety	204
Resolution	<i>ib.</i>	Scarcity	<i>ib.</i>
Religion	172	Sentences	<i>ib.</i>
		Success	

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
Succesſs and Miſcarriage . . .	204	U.	
Shakeſpeare . . .	205	Univerſality . . .	117
Superfluities . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Underſtanding . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Good-Senſe . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Great Underſtandings . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Rural Sports . . .	206		
		W.	
T.		War . . .	218
Time . . .	206	Wit . . .	220
Time Paſt . . .	208	Wiſdom . . .	221
Trifles . . .	<i>ib.</i>	World . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Travelling . . .	209	Women . . .	222
Trade . . .	210	Wealth . . .	223
Truth . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Wickedneſs . . .	224
Temptation . . .	211	Female Weakneſs . . .	<i>ib.</i>
		Wine . . .	<i>ib.</i>
V.		Wrongs . . .	225
Vanity . . .	212	Letter Writing . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Virtue . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Splendid Wickedneſs . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Romantic Virtue . . .	215		
Intentional Virtue . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Y.	
Exceſs of Virtue . . .	<i>ib.</i>	Youth . . .	226
Vice . . .	216	Youth and Age . . .	227
Blank Verſe . . .	<i>ib.</i>		
Virtue . . .	217		

I N D E X

Page	Page
117	117
118	118
119	119
120	120
121	121
122	122
123	123
124	124
125	125
126	126
127	127
128	128
129	129
130	130
131	131
132	132
133	133
134	134
135	135
136	136
137	137
138	138
139	139
140	140
141	141
142	142
143	143
144	144
145	145
146	146
147	147
148	148
149	149
150	150
151	151
152	152
153	153
154	154
155	155
156	156
157	157
158	158
159	159
160	160
161	161
162	162
163	163
164	164
165	165
166	166
167	167
168	168
169	169
170	170
171	171
172	172
173	173
174	174
175	175
176	176
177	177
178	178
179	179
180	180
181	181
182	182
183	183
184	184
185	185
186	186
187	187
188	188
189	189
190	190
191	191
192	192
193	193
194	194
195	195
196	196
197	197
198	198
199	199
200	200



PREFACE

S

P R E F A C E

TO THE

F I R S T E D I T I O N.

THE works of Dr. Johnson have been, occasionally, so much the object of my reading, for their fancy, judgement, and above all, the interesting and moral observations which they contain upon life and manners, that in order to impress those observations the better on my mind, I availed myself of some leisure months last summer, to select them under proper heads, and arrange them in alphabetical order. As I proceeded in this work, I found myself bringing out, into one view, a body of *maxims* and *observations*, which I imagined would be *more than useful to myself*; hence I thought it a duty incumbent on
me

me to publish them. I reflected that if the *maxims of the Duke de la Rochefaucault* have been considered by the whole class of French writers, as instrumental in forming the taste of the age the author lived in; maxims, which however modified, contain but this single position, "*That self-love is the spring of all our actions,*" what must the *maxims and observations* of a JOHNSON produce? An author, who, though *unsupported by the patronage of the great, and who has been obliged to spend much of his life in making provision for the day that was passing over him**, yet has ever scorned to accommodate himself to the licentiousness and levity of the present age, but uniting the greatest learning with the greatest talents, has uniformly supported the cause of morality, "by giving an ardour to virtue, and a confidence to truth."

Such is the origin of the present publication,

* Vide the Preface to Johnson's Dictionary, folio edition, last page.

lication, a publication, that as I feel it has *benefited* myself in the *compiling*, so I trust it will others in the *perusal*, and happy shall I be, if, by any æconomy of mine in the works of such a writer, I can contribute to make them more generally *known*, or *remembered*, as by it I am sure I shall perform an essential service to mankind.

It may be objected, that as most people are in the possession of Dr. Johnson's works, a selection from them may not be altogether so necessary. But such are to be informed, that very few are in the possession of the *whole* of his works ; many of them being published in the early parts of his fame, and at such distant periods of time, as render them now very difficult to be found ; and it was owing to the indulgence of a literary friend, who is too critical a collector to omit adding to his library any production of this writer, that I was favoured with a perusal of *all his pieces* ; so that the generality

lity of the public are here presented with some novelty in the *matter* as well as in the *manner*. In respect to the use of *selection*, (particularly as I have here applied it) Dr. Johnson makes the best apology for me to the public, in his *Idler*, vol. ii. p. 185, and which, I hope, he will accept himself, as an additional motive for this undertaking.

“ Writers of extensive comprehension, (says he) have incidental remarks upon topics very remote from the principal subject, which are often more valuable than formal treatises, and which yet are not known, because they are not promised in the title. *He that collects those under proper heads, is very laudably employed*, for tho’ he exerts no great abilities in the work, he facilitates the progress of others, and by making that easy of attainment, which is already written, may give some mind, more vigorous, or more adventurous than his own, leisure for new thoughts, and original designs.”

How

How far this selection is made with judgement, I must, however, trust to the decision of the public, well knowing that if it is negligently, or ignorantly performed, any thing I can say, will not excuse me; if on the contrary, I have done justice to my design, my telling them so will not accelerate their approbation. One thing I can assure them of, that I have made my extracts as accurately and judiciously as I could—and that whatever may be the fate of the book, I have been already repaid for my labours, by the satisfaction they have afforded me.

THE EDITOR.

November 24th, 1781.

ADVER.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

To the FIFTH EDITION.

THE Editor feeling himself under many Obligations to the Public for their very great Encouragement of this Work, has in return for such Favours endeavoured to make this Edition as complete as possible, by adding a *selection from Dr. Johnson's Notes upon Shakspeare, as well as from his Poetical Works*; together with *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author*. — These are the *last* improvements the Editor can possibly make on “The BEAUTIES of JOHNSON.”

April, 16th, 1782.

MEMOIRS

M E M O I R S
OF THE
L I F E A N D W R I T I N G S
O F
DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

THOUGH there may be some general exceptions against writing the Memoirs of a *living* Author, on the principle of his not having *finished his course*, and consequently leaving his character undecided, yet whoever is in the least acquainted with Dr. Johnson, either as a *man*, or as a *writer*, will think his Biographer runs very little chance of temerity, in supposing that both are too fully established to be forfeited by any subsequent action of his life; but that as he has long lived an honour to our nation, he will carry down that honour pure and un sullied to the grave.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was born about the year 1709, at Litchfield, in the county of Warwick, and as appears by a passage in his lives of the British Poets, was the son of a Bookseller in that town. He was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford, on the 31st October 1728, and left the University without taking any degree. The use he made of his academical education when he re-

A turned

turned to Litchfield, was devoting his attention to the education of youth, and Mr. Davies, in his late history of the stage, fixes the beginning of the year 1735, as the period when he undertook as a private tutor to instruct Garrick, and some other youths of the same country, in the *Belles Lettres*.

This occupation however could not have lasted long, for in the succeeding year 1736, we find him advertising to board and teach young gentlemen in general, the Latin and Greek languages, at Edial, near Litchfield; but whether from the disappointment of this last scheme, or from what other cause, the following year he came up to London, determined to bring his abilities to a scene where^d as they would be sooner and more accurately discovered, would of course be sooner, and more liberally rewarded.

Though the circumstance of Dr. Johnson's coming up to London, may be recorded as a particular event in favour of the literary world; yet it is still rendered more particular by that of his fellow traveller, who was no less than the late Mr. Garrick. Both these remarkable geniuses left Litchfield together, on the recommendation of Mr. Walmsly, Register of the Ecclesiastical Court of Litchfield, to a Mr. Colson, a celebrated Mathematician. This letter Mr. Davies gives in the life of Garrick; it is dated March 2d, 1737, and the part relative to Dr. Johnson is as follows:

“ He (meaning Garrick) and another neighbour of mine, one Mr. Samuel Johnson, set out this morning for London together; Johnson is to try his fate with a tragedy, and to see to get himself employed in some translation

lation either from the Latin, or the French; Johnson is a very good scholar and Poet, and I have great hopes will turn out a fine tragedy writer. If it should any ways lay in your way, doubt not but you would be ready to recommend and assist your countryman."

Soon after Dr. Johnson arrived in London, what from the competition of rival interests in which his modesty was perhaps his greatest enemy, and the ignorant avarice of some Booksellers who measured his writings more by the *quantity*, than the *quality*, he felt himself disgusted with the town, and seemed determined on returning again to his native country, in order to take upon himself the office of master of a charity school in his neighbourhood then vacant; the salary of which was but sixty pounds *per year*. But the statutes of the school requiring the person so elected to be a *master of arts*, which Mr. Johnson was not, the late Earl Gower, who seems to have been his Patron, wrote the following letter in his favour to a friend of Dean Swift's then in Dublin.

" Sir,

Mr Samuel Johnson (author of *London*, a satire, and some other poetical pieces) is a native of this county, and much respected by some worthy gentlemen in his neighbourhood, who are trustees of a charity school now vacant, the certain salary of which is sixty pounds *per year*, of which they are desirous to make him master; but unfortunately he is not capable of receiving their bounty, which would make him happy for life, by not being a *master of arts*, which by the statutes of this school the master of it must be. Now those gentlemen do me the honour to think, that I have interest enough in you to

prevail upon you to write to Dean Swift to persuade the University of Dublin to send a diploma to me, constituting this poor man master of arts in their University. They highly extol the man's learning and probity, and will not be persuaded that the University will make any difficulty of conferring such a favour upon a stranger, if he is recommended by the Dean. They say he is not afraid of the strictest examination, though he is of so long a journey, and will venture it, if the Dean thinks it necessary, choosing rather to die upon the road, *than be starved to death in translating for Booksellers*, which has been his only subsistence for some time past.

I fear there is more difficulty in this affair than those Good-natured gentlemen apprehend, especially as their election cannot be delayed longer than the 11th of next month. If you see this matter in the same light that it appears to me, I hope you will burn this, and pardon me for giving you so much trouble about an impracticable thing; but if you think there is a probability of obtaining the favour asked, I am sure your humanity and propensity to relieve merit in distress, will incline you to serve the poor man, without my adding any more to the trouble I have already given you, than assuring you that I am, with great truth,

Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,

Trentham, August 1st, 1737,

GOWER."

Fortunately for the public, this application was unsuccessful, otherwise the world would have lost many of those excellent works which they have been since indebted to him for, and for which all those are bound

to

to thank him who have any respect either for the purity of their language, or the cause of morality.

From a passage in the above letter we are warranted to think, that the first publication of Dr. Johnson's works were his *London* and other poetical pieces, which were so well received, at least, by the judicious part of the public, that when Mr. Pope read the former, and received no satisfactory answer to repeated enquiries concerning its author, his observation was "it cannot be long before my curiosity will be gratified, the writer of this poem will soon be *deterre*—his remark was soon verified, and whilst the name of Juvenal shall be remembered, those two highly improved imitations of him, *London*, and the *Vanity of Human Wishes*, must be read with delight and improvement. Soon after this we find Dr. Johnson employed in translations, memoir-writing, &c. most of which have been since collected by Mr. Davies, and published in three volumes under the title of *Fugitive Pieces*. To this species of lighter writing, we may add his *Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia*, a little work abounding with such elegance of sentiment, and moral instructions, as would be in itself sufficient to support the character of *Novel writing* in this country.

But the great work which he produced about this period, was a complete grammar and dictionary of our hitherto unsettled language. He previously drew up a plan of his design, in a letter to the late Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, which gave the strongest proof, in its own composition, to how great a degree of grammatical perfection, and classical elegance the English tongue was capable of being brought. The execution

of this plan cost him the labour of many years, but the manner in which it was at last executed made ample amends.—His countrymen received it as the standard of their language, whilst the foreign Academies, particularly the *Accademia Della Crusca*, paid him such honours on the occasion, as leave all encomium in this place entirely superfluous.

During the intervals of recess, necessary to the fatigues of this great undertaking, he published a series of periodical Essays, which came out twice a-week for two years successively, under the title of the *Rambler*, and though in the course of so many papers as this long period demanded, the number he was favoured with by others was very inconsiderable, yet the product of this single genius, thus perpetually employed, proved at least equal to that of the club of first rate wits, who were concerned in those celebrated works the *Spectator* and *Taster*; as a moralist, he has no doubt exceeded them, as his genius seems to rise with a fervour peculiar to itself, whenever he discusses the great duties of Religion and Virtue.

Dr. Johnson has written only one dramatic piece, which is called “Irene” a tragedy, brought with him from Litchfield, and to introduce which on the stage, was probably his first inducement to come up to town. It appeared in the year 1749, a little after his friend Garrick came to the management of Drury Lane Theatre, but the success was not equal to its merit, owing it is thought to his having too strictly adhered to the Aristotelian rules of the Drama, or according to the opinion of others, not having been explicative enough to his audience in unravelling the plot.

From

From which of these causes, or from what, we do not pretend at this distance of time, to say, yet, though it did not succeed on the stage, it is still read in the closet with delight and improvement.

Of his political pieces, the subjects are too recent, and the opinions too much in litigation for us to decide upon.---We are warranted to think however from the general integrity of his character, as well of his writings, that he has delivered his opinions upon these subjects with freedom and candour; and that they are supported in many parts with his usual imagination and intelligence, nothing but the voice of party will deny.

We are now come to his last undertaking the *Lives of the British Poets*. In which he has confirmed his own observation in the life of Waller, "that the mind does not grow old with the body," as in this work he has displayed not only the full maturity of his judgment, but of his imagination; and if he had never written any thing before, this masterly performance alone would be sufficient to celebrate his name as a writer and a critic. It is true those who look for nothing short of perfection may object to the dogmatism of some political opinions—but who is entirely free from prejudices? or what is it, that is *wholly excellent* which comes out of the hands of man? "it is not by comparing line with line that the merit of great works is to be estimated, but by their general effects and ultimate result." An imperial crown cannot be one continued diamond, the gems must be held together by some less valuable matter*.

* Life of Dryden.

As a writer Dr. Johnson has long since, even by contemporary authors, been allowed to stand at least in the first line.—His prose is nervous and classically correct, and though upon the first publication of his *Ramblers*, his style was thought too turgid, the novelty gradually wearing off, it is now pretty generally confessed, that he has not only established our language by his dictionary, but given a copiousness and energy to it by his writings. In verse his numbers are so harmonious and musical, yet so bold and poignant, that we have only to regret he had not given a greater indulgence to his muse, as perhaps he might have succeeded Pope with better pretensions than any other poet since his time.

It would be unjust, after bestowing those merited encomiums on his genius, not to remark that this genius is accompanied with a most extensive erudition, and it would be still adding a greater injury to his fame, not to declare with one of the best heads, he possesses one of the most amiable and benevolent hearts. Every effort of his pen has been exerted in the promotion of virtue, religion and humanity, and whilst his writings point out in theory what a *good man* ought to be—his life has given us the *example*.

As some public acknowledgement to such established merit, the universities of Oxford and Dublin have long since presented him with the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, and the Crown has followed up those distinctions with a pension which, contrary to the opinion generally entertained of those pecuniary grants, is approved of by the people, because they know it to be the just reward of merit. He is

now

now at a very advanced age, enjoying his fame with moderation, and the fruits of his honest earnings with health, cheerfulness and content; may it be long before he seeks that place which can only supply a reward, equal to his many private and public virtues!

BOOKS

B O O K S

Printed for G. KEARSLY,

(At No. 46) in FLEET STREET.

I.

The GENTLEMAN and LADIES VADE MECUM,
in a Pocket Volume,

Containing the Arms of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland, brought down to the present Time; with the Mottos translated into English, which was never before attempted.

II.

The PEERAGE of the NOBILITY of ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND and IRELAND,

Containing their Titles, Dates of their Creations, Descriptions of their Arms, Crests, and Supporters, their Mottos, Country Seats, and Town Residence; together with their Surnames, and the Titles by which their eldest Sons are (in Courtesy) distinguished.

††† The Peerage may be had bound with or without
the Arms.

III.

A SHORT AND EASY INTRODUCTION to HERALDRY, The Fourth Edition :

In which all the most useful Terms are displayed in a clear and alphabetical Manner; with the Use and Dignity of Arms, the Manner of Tournaments, Croisades, Tombs, and Monuments: Also the Rules of Blazon and Marshalling Coat-Armours. With a concise Method of Sketching and Blazoning Arms, now in Practice among Herald-Painters, and Engravers. Likewise Atchievements (commonly called Hatchments) so familiarly explained, that a person may know, at the first View, what Branch of the Family is deceased; with a great Number of elegant Copper-Plates, containing above eight hundred Examples, collected from the most antient and modern Authors, upon a new and regular Plan.

By HUGH CLARK and THOMAS WORMULL,
Engravers.

††† The ARMS of the PEERS, the PEERAGE, and the INTRODUCTION to HERALDRY, are all printed in small Pocket Volumes, Price Half-a-Crown each, and may be had separate, or bound together. Also the Arms of the Baronets, Price Three Shillings.

INTRODUCTION

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

In the history of the United States, the first step was the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. This was followed by the establishment of the first colonies by the English in 1607. The colonies grew in number and size, and by 1776, the United States had declared its independence from Great Britain. The new nation was faced with many challenges, including the need for a strong central government and the protection of its borders. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, leading to the adoption of the Constitution in 1787. The Constitution established a federal government with three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive branch was headed by the President, the legislative branch by Congress, and the judicial branch by the Supreme Court. The Constitution also provided for the protection of individual rights through the Bill of Rights. The United States has since grown into a powerful nation, with a strong economy and a global influence. It has played a leading role in the world, particularly in the 20th century, and continues to be a major power in the 21st century.

The history of the United States is a story of growth, struggle, and achievement. It is a story that continues to shape the world we live in today.

The United States has a rich and diverse heritage, with many different cultures and traditions. This diversity is one of the strengths of the nation, and it is a source of pride for all Americans. The United States has also been a leader in many areas, including science, technology, and the arts. It has made many contributions to the world, and it continues to do so today.

The United States is a nation of opportunity, where anyone can achieve their dreams. It is a nation that values freedom and individual rights. It is a nation that is always looking for ways to improve itself and the world around it. The United States is a nation that is proud of its history and its future.

The United States is a nation that is always moving forward. It is a nation that is always looking for new challenges and new opportunities. It is a nation that is always striving for excellence. The United States is a nation that is proud of its past, but more proud of its future.

BEAUTIES, &c.

AFFECTATION.

AFFECTATION naturally counterfeits those excellencies which are placed at the greatest distance from possibility of attainment, because, knowing our own defects, we eagerly endeavour to supply them with artificial excellence.

Rambler, vol. 4, page 104.

Affectation is to be always distinguished from *hypocrisy*, as being the art of counterfeiting those qualities which we might with innocence and safety be known to want. Hypocrisy is the necessary burthen of villainy.—Affectation part of the chosen trappings of folly.

Ibid, v. 1. p. 124 & 125.

Every man speaks and writes with an intent to be understood ; and it can seldom

B

hap-

happen, but he that understands himself might convey his notions to another, if content to be understood, he did not seek to be admired; but when once he begins to contrive how his sentiments may be received, not with most ease to his reader, but with most advantage to himself, he then transfers his consideration from words to sounds, from sentences to periods, and as he grows more elegant, becomes less intelligible.

Idler, v. 1, p. 202.

A F F E C T I O N.

AS for Affection, those that know how to operate upon the passions of men, rule it by making it operate in obedience to the notes which please or disgust it.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 3, p. 215.

A G R I C U L T U R E.

NOTHING can more fully prove the ingratitude of mankind, (a crime often charged upon them, and often denied) than the little regard which the disposers of honorary rewards have paid to *Agriculture*; which is treated as a subject so remote from common life

life by all those who do not immediately hold the plough, or give fodder to the ox, that there is room to question, whether a great part of mankind has yet been informed that life is sustained by the fruits of the earth.

Universal Visiter, p. 111.

Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches we can call our own, and of which we need not fear either deprivation, or dimunition.

Ibid, p. 112.

Of nations, as of individuals, the first blessing is independence. Neither the man nor the people can be happy, to whom any human power can deny the necessaries, or conveniencies of life. There is no way of living without foreign assistance, *but by the product of our own land improved by our own labour.* Every other source of plenty is perishable or casual.

Ibid.

AGRICULTURE OF ENGLAND.

OUR country is, perhaps, beyond all others, productive of things necessary to life. The pine apple thrives better between the tropics, and better furs are found in the Northern regions. But let us not envy those un-

necessary privileges ; mankind cannot subsist upon the indulgencies of nature, but must be supported by her common gifts ; they must feed upon bread and be clothed with wool, and the nation that can furnish these universal commodities, may have her ships welcomed at a thousand ports, or sit at home, and receive the tribute of foreign countries, enjoy their arts, or treasure up their gold.

Ibid, p. 114.

A G E.

He that would pass the latter part of his life with honour and decency, must, when he is *young*, consider that he shall one day be *old*, and remember, when he is *old*, that he has once been *young*.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 304.

Age seldom fails to change the conduct of youth. We grow negligent of time in proportion as we have less remaining, and suffer the last part of life to steal from us in languid preparations for future undertakings, or slow approaches to remote advantages, in weak hopes of some fortuitous occurrence, or drowsy equilibrations of undetermined counsel. Whether it be that the aged having tasted the pleasures of man's condition, and found

found them delusive, become less anxious for their attainment, or that frequent miscarriages have depressed them to despair, and frozen them to inactivity; or that death shocks them more as it advances upon them, and they are afraid to remind themselves of their decay, or discover to their own hearts that the time of trifling is past.

Ibid., v. 3, p. 32.

The truth of many maxims of age gives too little pleasure to be allowed till it is felt, and the miseries of life would be increased beyond all human power of endurance, if we were to enter the world with the same opinions we carry from it.

Ibid., v. 4, p. 195.

It is one of the melancholy pleasures of an old man to recollect the kindness of friends, whose kindness he shall experience no more.

Treatise on the Longitude, p. 14.

An old age unsupported with matter for discourse and meditation, is much to be dreaded. No state can be more destitute than that of him, who, when the delights of sense forsake him, has no pleasures of the mind.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 9, p. 249.

There is sometimes a dotage encroaching

upon wisdom, that produces contradictions. Such a man is positive and confident, because he knows that his mind was once strong, and knows not that it is become weak. Such a man fails not in general principles, but fails in the particular application. He is knowing in retrospect, and ignorant in foresight. While he depends upon his memory, and can draw from his repositories of knowledge, he utters weighty sentences, and gives useful counsel ; but as the mind gets enfeebled, he loses the order of his ideas, and entangles himself in his own thoughts, 'till he recovers the leading principle, and falls again into his former train.

Ibid, v. 10, p. 241.

THE VANITY OF WISHING FOR OLD AGE.

Enlarge my life with multitude of days,
In health and sickness, thus the suppliant prays ;
Hides from himself his state, and shuns to know
That life protracted—is protracted woe.
Time hovers o'er, impatient to destroy,
And shuts up all the passages of joy :
In vain their gifts the bounteous seasons pour,
The fruit autumnal, and the vernal flower ;
With listless eyes the dotard views the store,
He views and wonders that they please no more.

Now

Now pall the tasteless meats and joyless wines,
 And luxury with sighs her slave resigns.
 Approach ye minstrels, try the soothing strain,
 And yield the tuneful lenitives of pain,
 No sound, alas ! would touch th' impervious ear,
 Tho' dancing mountains witness Orpheus near.
 No lute nor lyre his feeble power attend,
 Nor sweeter music of a virtuous friend ;
 But everlasting dictates crowd his tongue,
 Perversely grave, or positively wrong.
 The still returning tale, and lingering jest,
 Perplex the fawning niece and pamper'd guest ;
 While growing hopes scarce awe the gath'ring sneer,
 And scarce a legacy can bribe to hear ;
 The watchful guests still hint the last offence,
 The daughter's petulance—the son's expence,
 Improve his heady rage with treach'rous skill,
 And mould his passions 'till they make his will.

Unnumber'd maladies his joints invade,
 Lay siege to life, and press the dire blockade ;
 But unextinguish'd av'rice still remains,
 And dreaded losses aggravate his pains ;
 He turns, with anxious heart and crippled hands,
 His bonds of debts and mortgages of lands ;—
 Or views his coffers with suspicious eyes,
 Unlocks his gold, and counts it till he dies.

But grant the virtues of a temp'rate prime
 Bless with an age exempt from scorn or crime,
 An age that melts in unperceiv'd decay,
 And glides in modest innocence away ;
 Whose peaceful day benevolence endears,
 Whose night congratulating conscience cheers,

The

The gen'ral fav'rite as the gen'ral friend,
Such age there is, and who would wish its end?

Yet ev'n on this her load misfortune flings,
To press the weary minutes' flagging wings;
New sorrow rises as the day returns,
A sister sickens, or a daughter mourns.
Now kindred merit fills the fable bier,
Now lacerated friendship claims a tear;
Year chafes year, decay pursues decay,
Still drops some joy from with'ring life away;
New forms arise, and diff'rent views engage,
Superfluous lags the vet'ran on the stage,
Till pitying nature signs the last release,
And bids afflicted worth retire to peace.

Vanity of Human Wishes.

AGE AND YOUTH.

The notions of the old and young are
like liquors of different gravity and texture,
which never can unite.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 89.

In youth it is common to measure right
and wrong by the opinion of the world, and
in age to act without any measure but inte-
rest, and to lose shame without substituting
virtue.

Ibid, v. 4, p. 198.

Such is the condition of life that some-
thing is always wanting to happiness. In
youth we have warm hopes, which are soon
blasted

blasted by rashness and negligence, and great designs, which are defeated by inexperience. In age we have knowledge and prudence, without spirit to exert, or motives to prompt them. We are able to plan schemes and regulate measures, but have not time remaining to bring them to completion.

Ibid.

A D V I C E.

IF we consider the manner in which those who assume the office of directing the conduct of others execute their undertaking, it will not be very wonderful that their labours, however zealous, or affectionate, are frequently useless. For, what is the advice that is commonly given? A few general maxims, enforced with vehemence and inculcated with importunity : but failing for want of particular reference and immediate application.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 19 .

It is not often that a man can have so much knowledge of another as is necessary to make instruction useful. We are sometimes not ourselves conscious of the original motives of our actions, and when we know them, our first care is to hide them from the sight of others,

others, and often from those most diligently whose superiority either of power or understanding, may entitle them to inspect our lives. It is therefore very probable that he, who endeavours the cure of our intellectual maladies, mistakes their cause, and that his prescriptions avail nothing, because he knows not which of the passions, or desires is viti-
 ated.

Ibid.

Advice, as it always gives a temporary appearance of superiority, can never be very grateful, even when it is most necessary, or most judicious ; but, for the same reason, every one is eager to instruct his neighbours. To be wise or to be virtuous; is to buy dignity and importance at a high price ; but when nothing is necessary to elevation but detection of the follies or the faults of others, no man is so insensible to the voice of fame as to linger on the ground.

Ibid.

Advice is offensive, not because it lays us open to unexpected regret, or convicts us of any fault which has escaped our notice, but because it shews us that we are known to others as well as ourselves ; and the officious monitor is persecuted with hatred, not be-
 cause

(11)

cause his accusation is false, but because he assumes the superiority which we are not willing to grant him, and has dared to detect what we desire to conceal.

Ibid, v. 3, p. 295.

A D V E R S A R Y.

CANDOUR and tenderness are in any relation, and on all occasions, eminently amiable, but when they are found in an adversary, and found so prevalent as to overpower that zeal which his cause excites, and that heat which naturally encreases in the prosecution of argument, and which may be, in a great measure, justified by the love of truth, they certainly appear with particular advantages ; and it is impossible not to envy those who possess the friendship of him whom it is even some degree of good fortune to have known as an enemy.

Letter to Dr. Douglas, p. 3.

A V A R I C E.

FEW listen without a desire of conviction to those who advice them to spare their money.

Idler, v. 1, p 144.

Avarice is always poor, but poor by her own fault.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 126.

Avarice

Avarice is an uniform and tractable vice ; other intellectual distempers are different in different constitutions of mind. That which soothes the pride of one, will offend the pride of another ; but to the favour of the covetous bribe money and nothing is denied.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 232.

A D M I R A T I O N.

ADMIRATION must be continued by that novelty which first produced it ; and how much soever is given, there must always be reason to imagine that more remains.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 257.

A man once distinguished, soon gains admirers.

Life of Roger Ascham, p. 244.

A M B I T I O N.

—AMBITION, scornful of restraint,
 Ev'n from the birth, affects supreme command,
 Swells in the breast, and with resistless force
 O'erbears each gentler motion of the mind ;
 As when a deluge overspreads the plains,
 The wand'ring rivulets and silver lakes
 Mix undistinguish'd in the general roar.

Irene, p. 32.

A Picture

A Picture of Ambition in the Fate of Cardinal Wolsey.

In full-blown dignity see Wolsey stand,
 Law in his voice, and Fortune in his hand,
 To him the church, the realm, their pow'rs consign,
 Through him the rays of regal bounty shine.
 Still to new heights his restless wishes tow'r,
 Claim leads to claim, and pow'r advances pow'r;
 Till conquest unresisted ceas'd to please,
 And rights submitted, left him none to seize.

At length his Sov'reign frowns—the train of state
 Mark the keen glance, and *watch the sign to hate*,
 Where'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye,
 His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly;—
 At once is lost the pride of awful state,
 The golden canopy, the glitt'ring plate,
 The regal palace, the luxurious board,
 The liv'ried army, and the menial lord.
 With age, with cares—with maladies oppress'd,
 He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.
 Grief adds disease, remember'd folly stings,
 And his last sighs reproach the fate of Kings.

Vanity of Human Wishes.

A T H E I S T.

It has been long observed that an Atheist
 has no just reason for endeavouring conver-
 sions, and yet none harrafs those minds
 which they can influence with more importu-
 nity of sollicitation to adopt their opinions.
 In proportion as they doubt the truth of
 heir own doctrines, they are desirous to gain

C

the

the attestation of another understanding, and industriously labour to win a proselyte, and eagerly catch at the slightest pretence to dignify their sect with a celebrated name.

Life of Sir T. Browne, p. 283.

A N G E R.

THE maxim which Periander of Corinth, one of the seven sages of Greece, left as a memorial of his knowledge and benevolence, was, "Be master of your anger." He considered anger as the great disturber of human life; the chief enemy both of public happiness and private tranquility, and thought he could not lay on posterity a stronger obligation to reverence his memory, than by leaving them a salutary caution against this outrageous passion. Pride is undoubtedly the origin of anger; but pride, like every other passion, if it once breaks loose from reason, counteracts its own purposes. A passionate man, upon the review of his day, will have very few gratifications to offer to his pride, when he has considered how his outrages were caused; why they were borne, and in what they are likely to end at last.

Rambler, v. 1, p 60 & 62.

There

There is an inconsistency in Anger, very common in life ; which is, That those who are vexed to impatience, are angry to see others less disturbed than themselves ; but when others begin to rave, they immediately see in them, what they could not find in themselves, the deformity and folly of useless rage.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 6, p. 372.

A B I L I T Y.

IT was well observed by Pythagoras, that ability and necessity dwell near each other.

Idler, v. 2, p. 154.

A C C I D E N T.

IN every performance, perhaps in every great character, part is the gift of nature, part the contribution of accident, and part, very often not the greatest part, the effect of voluntary election and regular design.

Memoirs of the King of Prussia, p. 100.

A N T I C I P A T I O N.

WHATEVER advantage we snatch beyond a certain portion allotted us by nature, is like money spent before it is due, which at the time of regular payment, will be missed and regretted.

Idler, v. 2, p. 35.

A P P L A U S E.

It frequently happens that applause abates diligence. Whoever finds himself to have performed more than was demanded, will be contented to spare the labour of unnecessary performances, and sit down to enjoy at ease his superfluities of honour. But long intervals of pleasure dissipate attention and weaken constancy; nor is it easy for him that has sunk from diligence into sloth, to rouse out of his lethargy, to recollect his notions, rekindle his curiosity, and engage with his former ardour in the toils of study.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 34.

A R T.

The noblest beauties of art are those of which the effect is so extended with rational nature, or at least with the whole circle of polished life. What is less than this can be only pretty, the plaything of fashion and the amusement of a day.

Life of West.

A P P E A R A N C E S. (*often deceitful*)

In the condition of men, it frequently happens that grief and anxiety lie hid under the

the golden robes of prosperity, and the gloom of calamity is cheered by secret radiations of hope and comfort ; as in the works of nature the bog is sometimes covered with flowers, and the mine concealed in the barren crags.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 135.

A R M Y.

An army, especially a defensive army, multiplies itself. The contagion of enterprise spreads from one heart to another ; zeal for a native, or detestation for a foreign sovereign : hope of sudden greatness or riches, friendship or emulation between particular men, or what are perhaps more general and powerful, desire of novelty, and impatience of inactivity, fill a camp with adventurers, add rank to rank, and squadron to squadron.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 118.

A U T H O R.

The task of an author is either to teach what is not known, or to recommend known truths by his manner of adorning them ; either to let new light upon the mind, and open new scenes to the prospect, or vary the dress and situation of common objects, so as to give them fresh grace and more powerful

attractions. To spread such flowers over the regions through which the intellect has already made its progress, as may tempt it to return, and take a second view of things hastily passed over, or negligently regarded.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 13.

Whilst an author is yet living, we estimate his powers by the worst performance. When he is dead, we rate them by his best.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 1.

An author who sacrifices virtue to convenience, and seems to write without any moral purpose, even the barbarity of his age cannot extenuate; for it is always a writer's duty to make the world better, and justice is a virtue independant on time and place.

Ibid, p. 19 & 20.

It is seldom that authors rise much above the standard of their own age. To add a little to what is best will always be sufficient for present praise; and those who find themselves exalted into fame, are willing to credit their encomiasts, and to spare the labour of contending with themselves.

Ibid, p. 44.

He that misses his end, will never be as much pleased as he that attains it, even when he can impute no part of his failure
to

to himself; and when the end is to please the multitude, no man perhaps has a right, in things admitting of gradation and comparison, to throw the whole blame upon his judges, and totally to exclude diffidence and shame by a haughty consciousness of his own excellence.

Life of Cowley.

Many causes may vitiate a writer's judgement of his own works. On that which has cost him much labour he sets a high value, because he is unwilling to think he has been diligent in vain; what has been produced without toilsome effort is considered with delight, as a proof of vigorous faculties and fertile invention; and the last work, whatever it be, has necessarily most of the grace of novelty.

Life of Milton.

A writer who obtains his full purpose loses himself in his own lustre. Of an opinion which is no longer doubted, the evidence ceases to be examined. Of an art universally practised the teacher is forgotten. Learning once made popular is no longer learning; it has the appearance of something which we have bestowed upon ourselves, as the dew appears to rise from the field which it refreshes.

Life of Dryden.

There

There is a species of writers, who without much labour have attained high reputation, and who are mentioned with reverence, rather for the possession than the exertion of uncommon abilities.

Life of Smith.

Tediousness, in an author, is the most fatal of all faults. Negligence or errors are single and local, but tediousness pervades the whole; other faults are censured and forgotten, but the power of tediousness propagates itself. He that is weary the first hour is more weary the second, as bodies formed into motion, contrary to their tendency, pass more and more slowly through every successive interval of space.

Life of Prior.

An author who asks a subscription soon finds that he has enemies. All who do not encourage him, defame him. He that wants money will rather be thought angry than poor, and he that wishes to save his money, conceals his avarice by his malice.

Life of Pope.

An author bustling in the world, shewing himself in public, and emerging occasionally from time to time into notice, might keep his works alive by his personal influence;
but

but that which conveys little information, and gives no great pleasure, must soon give way, as the succession of things produces new topics of conversation, and other modes of amusement.

Life of Mallet.

He that expects flights of wit, and fallies of pleasantry, from a successful writer, will be often disappointed. A man of letters, for the most part, spends in the privacies of study, that season of life in which the manners are to be softened into ease, and polished into elegance ; and when he has gained knowledge enough to be respected, has neglected the minuter arts by which he might have pleased.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 85.

He by whose writings the heart is rectified, the appetites counteracted, and the passions repressed, may be considered as not unprofitable to the great republic of humanity, even though his own behaviour should not always exemplify his rules. His instructions may diffuse their influence to regions in which it will not be enquired, whether the author be good or bad ; to times when all his faults, and all his follies shall be lost in forgetfulness, among things of no concern or importance

to

to the world ; and he may kindle in thousands, and ten thousands that flame which burnt but dimly in himself, through the fumes of passion, or the damps of cowardice. The vicious moralist may be considered as a taper, by which we are lighted through the labyrinth of complicated passions ; he extends his radiance further than his heart, and guides all that are within view, but burns only those who make too near approaches.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 133.

But the wickedness of a loose, or profane author, in his writings, is more atrocious than that of the giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher ; not only because it extends its effects wider (as a pestilence that taints the air is more destructive than poison infused in a draught) but because it is committed with cool deliberation. By the instantaneous violence of desire, a good man may sometimes be surprised before reflection can come to his rescue : when the appetites have strengthened their influence by habit they are not easily resisted or suppressed ; but for the frigid villainy of studious lewdness, for the calm malignity of laboured impiety, what apology can be invented ? What punishment can be adequate

quate to the crime of him who retires to solitude for the refinement of debauchery ; who tortures his fancy, and ransacks his memory, only that he may leave the world less virtuous than he found it ; that he may intercept the hopes of the rising generation, and spread snares for the soul with more dexterity.

Ibid, p. 134.

He that commences a writer may be considered as a kind of general challenger, whom every one has a right to attack, since he quits the common rank of life, steps forward beyond the lists, and offers his merit to the public judgement. To commence author, is to claim praise ; and no man can justly aspire to honour but at the hazard of disgrace.

Ibid, p. 237.

Authors and lovers always suffer some infatuation through the fondness for their separate objects, which only absence can set them free ; and every man ought to restore himself to the full exercise of his judgement, before he does that which he cannot do improperly without injuring his honour and his quiet.

Ibid, v. 4, p. 54.

That of conniving at another man printing

ing his works, and then denying that he gave any authority, is a stratagem by which an author, panting for fame, and yet afraid of seeming to challenge it, may (at once to gratify his vanity and preserve the appearance of modesty) enter the lists and secure a retreat; and this candour might suffer to pass undetected as an innocent fraud, but that indeed no fraud is innocent; for the confidence which makes the happiness of society is, in some degree, diminished by every man whose practice is at variance with his words.

Life of Sir T. Browne, p. 257.

He that teaches us any thing which we knew not before, is undoubtedly to be revered as a master. He that conveys knowledge, by more pleasing ways, may very properly be loved as a benefactor; and he that supplies life with innocent amusement will be certainly carested as a pleasing companion.

Idler, v. 2, p. 184.

That Shakespeare once designed to have brought Falstaff on the scene again, we know from himself; but whether he could contrive no train of adventures suitable to his character, or could match him with no companions

panions likely to quicken his humour, or could open no new vein of pleasantry, and was afraid to continue the same strain, lest it should not find the same reception; he has, in the play of Henry V. for ever discarded him, and made haste to dispatch him; perhaps for the same reason for which Addison killed Sir Roger de Coverley, that no other hand might attempt to exhibit him.

Let meaner Authors learn from this example, that it is dangerous to *sell the bear which is not yet hunted*——to promise to the public what they have not written.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 6, p. 55.

It is in vain for the most skilful Author to cultivate barrenness—or to paint on vacuity. Even Shakespeare could not write well without a proper subject.

Ibid, p. 161.

Neither genius nor practice will always supply a hasty writer with the most proper diction.

Ibid, v. 10, p. 383.

It is the nature of personal invective to be soon unintelligible, and the *Author* that gratifies private malice *animam vulnere ponit*, destroys the efficacy of his own writings, and sacrifices the esteem of succeeding times to the laughter of a day.

Ibid, vi 2, p. 434.

A P H O R I S M S.

— We frequently fall into error and folly, not because the true principles of action are not known, but because, for a time, they are not remembered : he may therefore be justly numbered amongst the benefactors of mankind, who contracts the great rules of life into short sentences, that may be easily impressed on the memory, and taught by frequent recollection to recur habitually to the mind.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 84.

B E A U T Y.

The bloom and softness of the female sex are not to be expected among the lower classes of life, whose faces are exposed to the rudeness of the climate, and whose features are sometimes contracted by want, and sometimes hardened by blasts. Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages, or workshops, even where no real hardships are suffered. To expand the human face to its full perfection, it seems necessary that the mind should co-operate by placidness of content, or consciousness of superiority.

Western Islands, p. 190.

Beauty is so little subject to the examination

nation of reason, that Paschal supposes it to end where demonstration begins, and maintains that, without incongruity and absurdity, we cannot speak of geometrical beauty.

Rambler, v 2, p. 219.

Beauty is well known to draw after it the persecutions of impertinence; to incite the artifices of envy, and to raise the flames of unlawful love; yet among ladies whom prudence or modesty have made most eminent, who has ever complained of the inconveniences of an amiable form, or would have purchased safety by the loss of charms?

Ditto v. 3, p. 35.

It requires but little acquaintance with the heart, to know that woman's first wish is to be handsome; and that consequently the readiest method of obtaining her kindness is to praise her beauty.

Ditto, v. 4, p. 159.

As we are more accustomed to beauty than deformity, we may conclude that to be the reason why we approve and admire it, as we approve and admire customs and fashions of dress, for no other reason than that we are used to them: so that though habit and custom cannot be said to be the cause of

beauty, it is certainly the cause of our liking it.

Idler, v. 2, p. 167.

In the works of nature, if we compare one species with another, all are equally beautiful, and preference is given from custom, or some association of ideas; and in creatures of the same species, beauty is the medium, or centre of all its various forms.

Ibid, p. 172.

Beauty without kindness dies unenjoyed, and undelighting.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 1, p. 191.

Neither man, nor woman will have much difficulty to tell how *beauty makes riches pleasant*, except by declaring ignorance of what every one knows, and confessing insensibility of what every one feels.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 76.

It is an observation countenanced by Shakespeare, and some of our best writers, that no woman can ever be offended with the mention of her beauty.

Ibid, v 7, p. 18.

THE DANGER OF BEAUTY.

The teeming mother anxious for her race,
Begg for each birth the fortune of a face:
Yet *Vane* could tell what ills from *Beauty* spring,
And *Sedley* curs'd the form that pleas'd a king.

Ye

Ye nymphs of rosy lips and radiant eyes,
 Whom pleasure keeps too busy to be wise ;
 Whom joys with soft varieties invite,
 By day the frolic, and the dance by night ;
 Who frown with vanity, who smile with art,
 And ask the latest fashion of the heart ;
 What care, what rules, your heedless charms shall save,
 Each nymph your rival, and each youth your slave ?
 Against your fame with fondness hate combines,
 The rival batters and the lover pines.
 With distant voice neglected virtue calls,
 Less heard, and less the faint remonstrance falls :
 Tir'd with contempt she quits the slipp'ry reign,
 And Pride and Prudence take her seat in vain ;
 In crowds at once, where none the pass defend,
 The harmless freedom and the private friend.
 The guardians yield by force superior pli'd,
 By int'rest, prudence ; and by flatt'ry pride :
 Now beauty falls betrayed, despis'd, distressed,
 And hissing infamy proclaims the rest.

Vanity of human Wishes.

B I O G R A P H Y.

The necessity of complying with times,
 and of sparing persons, is the great impediment
 of biography. History may be formed
 from permanent monuments and records,
 but lives can only be written from personal
 knowledge, which is growing every day less,
 and in a short time is lost for ever. What is

known can seldom be immediately told, and when it might be told, is no longer known.

Life of Addison.

The writer of his own life has at least the first qualification of an historian, the knowledge of the truth ; and though it may plausibly be objected, that his temptations to disguise it, are equal to his opportunities of knowing it, yet it cannot but be thought, that impartiality may be expected with equal confidence from him that relates the passages of his own life, as from him that delivers the transactions of another. What is collected by conjecture, (and by conjecture only can one man judge of another's motives or sentiments) is easily modified by fancy, or desire ; as objects imperfectly discerned take forms from the hope, or fear of the beholder. But that which is fully known cannot be falsified but with reluctance of understanding, and alarm of conscience ;—of understanding the lover of truth ;—of conscience the sentinel of virtue.

Idler, v. 2, p. 181.

B U S I N E S S.

IT very seldom happens to a man that his
business

business is his pleasure. What is done from necessity, is so often to be done when against the present inclination, and so often fills the mind with anxiety, that an habitual dislike steals upon us, and we shrink involuntarily from the remembrance of our task. This is the reason why almost every one wishes to quit his employment :—he does not like another state, but is disgusted with his own.

Idler, v. 2, p. 275.

NATURAL BOUNTIES.

IF the extent of the human view could comprehend the whole frame of the universe, perhaps it would be found invariably true, that Providence has given that in greatest plenty, which the condition of life makes of greatest use, and that nothing is penuriously imparted, or placed from the reach of man, of which a more liberal distribution, or a more easy acquisition would encrease real and rational felicity.

Idler, v. 1, p. 206.

C.

CONFIDENCE.

CONFIDENCE is the common consequence of success. They whose excellence
of

of any kind has been loudly celebrated, are ready to conclude that their powers are universal.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 49.

Self-confidence is the first requisite to great undertakings, yet he who forms his opinion of himself, without knowing the powers of other men, is very liable to error.

Life of Pope.

It may be no less dangerous to claim, on certain occasions, too little than too much. There is something captivating in spirit and intrepidity, to which we often yield as to a resistless power;—nor can he reasonably expect the confidence of others, who too apparently distrusts himself.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 3.

There would be few enterprizes of great labour, or hazard undertaken, if we had not the power of magnifying the advantages which we persuade ourselves to expect from them.

Ibid, p. 9.

Men who have great confidence in their own penetration, are often, by that confidence, deceived; they imagine they can pierce through all the involutions of intrigue without the diligence necessary to weaker minds,

minds, and therefore sit idle and secure. They believe that none can hope to deceive them, and therefore that none will try.

Memoirs of the King of Prussia, p. 122.

COMMERCE.

COMMERCE, however we may please ourselves with the contrary opinion, is one of the daughters of fortune, inconstant and deceitful as her mother. She chooses her residence where she is least expected, and shifts her abode when her continuance is, in appearance, most firmly settled.

Universal Visiter, p. 112.

COMPLAISANCE.

THERE are many arts of graciousness and conciliation which are to be practised without expence, and by which those may be made our friends, who have never received from us any real benefit.—Such arts, when they include neither guilt nor meanness, it is surely reasonable to learn; for who would want that love which is so easily to be gained?

Rambler, v 2, p. 16.

The universal axiom in which all complaisance is included, and from which flow all the formalities

formalities which custom has established in civilized nations, is,—“ That no man should give any preference to himself,”—a rule so comprehensive and certain, that perhaps it is not easy for the mind to imagine an incivility without supposing it to be broken.

Ibid, p. 262.

There are, indeed, in every place, some particular modes of the ceremonial part of good breeding, which being arbitrary and accidental, can be learned only by habitude and conversation.—Such are the forms of salutation, the different gradations of reverence, and all the adjustments of place and precedence.—These however may be often violated without offence, if it be sufficiently evident that neither malice nor pride contributed to the failure, but will not atone, however rigidly observed, for the tumour of insolence, or petulance of contempt.

Ibid, p. 262.

Wisdom and virtue are by no means sufficient, without the supplemental laws of good breeding, to secure freedom from degenerating into rudeness, or self-esteem from swelling into insolence. A thousand incivilities may be committed, and a thousand
offices

offices neglected, without any remorse of conscience, or reproach from reason.

Ibid, p. 261.

If we would have the kindness of others, we must endure their follies. He who cannot persuade himself to withdraw from society, must be content to pay a tribute of his time to a multitude of tyrants. To the loiterer, who makes appointments which he never keeps—to the consulter, who asks advice which he never takes—to the boaster, who blusters only to be praised—to the complainer, who whines only to be pitied—to the projector, whose happiness is to entertain his friends with expectations, which all but himself know to be vain—to the œconomist, who tells of bargains and settlements—to the politician, who predicts the fate of battles and breach of alliances—to the usurer, who compares the different funds; and to the talker, who talks only because he loves to be talking.

Idler, v. 1, p. 80.

SELF-COMPLACENCY.

HE that is pleased with himself, easily imagines he shall please others.

Life of Pope.

CHARITY.

C H A R I T Y.

CHARITY would lose its name were it influenced by so mean a motive as human praise.

*Introduction to the Proceedings of the Committee for
Cloathing French Prisoners, p. 158.*

To do the best can seldom be the lot of man; it is sufficient if, when opportunities are presented, he is ready to do good. How little virtue could be practised if beneficence were to wait always for the most proper objects, and the noblest occasions;—occasions that may never happen, and objects that may never be found?

Ibid, p. 159.

That charity is best of which the consequences are most extensive.

Ibid.

Of Charity it is superfluous to observe, that it could have no place if there were no want; for of a virtue which could not be practised, the omission could not be culpable. Evil is not only the occasional, but the efficient cause of charity. We are incited to the relief of misery, by the consciousness that we have the same nature with the sufferer; that we are in danger of the same distresses; and may sometimes implore the same assistance.

Idler, v. 2, p. 209.

CHARITY

CHARITY TO CAPTIVES.

THE relief of enemies has a tendency to unite mankind in fraternal affection, to soften the acrimony of adverse nations, and dispose them to peace and amity. In the mean time it alleviates captivity, and takes away something from the miseries of war. The rage of war, however mitigated, will always fill the world with calamity and horror. Let it not then be unnecessarily extended.---Let animosity and hostility cease together, and no man be longer deemed an enemy than while his sword is drawn against us.

Introduction to the Proceedings of the Committee
for Cloathing French Prisoners, p. 159.

C E N S U R E.

CENSURE is willingly indulged, because it always implies some superiority. Men please themselves with imagining that they have made a deeper search, or wider survey than others, and detected faults and follies which escape vulgar observation.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 7.

Those who raise envy will easily incur censure.

Idler, v 1, p 78.

C U S T O M.

Established custom is not easily broken, till some great event shakes the whole system of things, and life seems to recommence upon new principles.

Western Islands, p. 18.

Custom is commonly too strong for the most resolute resolver, though furnished for the assault with all the weapons of philosophy. "He that endeavours to free himself from an ill habit, (says Bacon) must not change too much at a time, lest he should be discouraged by difficulty; nor too little, for then he will make but slow advances."

Idler, v 1, p. 152.

To advise a man unaccustomed to the eyes of the multitude, to mount a tribunal without perturbation;—to tell him, whose life has passed in the shades of contemplation, that he must not be disconcerted or perplexed in receiving and returning the compliments of a splendid assembly, is to advise an inhabitant of Brazil or Sumatra not to shiver at an English winter, or him who has always lived upon a plain, to look from a precipice without emotion.—It is to suppose custom instantaneously controllable by reason,

son, and to endeavour to communicate by precept, that which only time and habit can bestow.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 317.

C H E A T S.

Cheats can seldom stand long against laughter.

Life of Butler.

C H A R A C T E R.

In cities, and yet more in courts, the minute discriminations of character, which distinguish one man from another, are, for the most part, effaced.—The peculiarities of temper and opinion are gradually worn away by promiscuous converse, as angular bodies and uneven surfaces lose their points and asperities, by frequent attrition against one another, and approach by degrees to uniform rotundity.

Rambler, vol. 3, page 192.

The opinions of every man must be learned from himself. Concerning his practice it is safest to trust the evidence of others. Where those testimonies concur, no higher degree of certainty can be obtained of his character.

Life of Sir Thomas Browne, p. 286.

To get a name can happen but to few.—A

name, even in the most commercial nation, is one of the few things which cannot be bought—it is the free gift of mankind, which must be deserved before it will be granted, and is at last unwillingly bestowed,

Idler, v. 1, p. 66.

The exhibition of *character* is the first requisite in dramatic fable.

Universal Visiter, p. 118.

C H A N C E.

There are few minds sufficiently firm to be trusted in the hands of chance. Whoever finds himself to anticipate futurity, and exalt possibility to certainty, should avoid every kind of casual adventure, since his grief must be always proportionate to his hope.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 118.

The most timorous prudence will not always exempt a man from the dominion of chance ; a subtle and insidious power, who will sometimes intrude upon the greatest privacy, and embarrass the strictest caution.

Ibid, p. 132.

Whatever is left in the hands of chance must be subject to vicissitude, and when any establishment is found to be useful, it ought to be the next care to make it permanent.

Idler, v. 1, p. 21.

COM-

COMPLAINT.

What cannot be repaired is not to be regretted.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 29.

CALAMITY.

The state of the mind oppressed with a sudden calamity is like that of the fabulous inhabitants of the new created earth, who, when the first night came upon them, supposed that day would never return.

Ibid, p. 211.

CARE.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded which he expects hourly to return; and he that is searching for remote things will neglect those that are obvious.

Preface to Dictionary, fol. p. 8.

CHOICE.

The causes of good and evil are so various and uncertain, so often entangled with each other, so diversified by various relations, and so much subject to accidents which cannot be foreseen, that he who would fix his con-

dition upon incontestible reasons of preference, must live and die enquiring and deliberating.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 109.

CLEANLINESS.

There is a kind of anxious cleanliness, which is always the characteristic of a flatterer; it is the superfluous scrupulosity of guilt, dreading discovery and shunning suspicion.—It is the violence of an effort against habit, which being impelled by external motives, cannot stop at the middle point.

Rambler, v 3, p 58.

CHANGE.

All change is of itself an evil, which ought not to be hazarded but for evident advantage.

Plan of an English Dictionary, p 37.

CONSCIENCE.

Tranquility and guilt, disjoin'd by Heav'n,
Still stretch in vain their longing arms afar,
Nor dare to pass th' insuperable bound.

Irene, p 43.

CAPTIVITY.

The man whose miscarriage in a just cause
has

has put him in the power of his enemy, may, without any violation of his integrity, regain his liberty or preserve his life, by a promise of neutrality; for the stipulation gives the enemy nothing which he had not before. The neutrality of a captive may be always secured by his imprisonment or death. He that is at the disposal of another, may not promise to aid him in any injurious act, because no power can compel active obedience. He may engage to do nothing, but not to do ill.

Life of Cowley.

COMPETENCY.

A competency ought to secure a man from poverty; or, if he wastes it, make him ashamed of publishing his necessities.

Life of Dryden.

CONTEMPT.

Contempt is a kind of gangrene, which if it seizes one part of a character, corrupts all the rest by degrees.

Life of Blackmore.

CIVILITY

The civilities of the great are never thrown away.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 107.

CON-

C O N T E N T.

The foundation of content must spring up in a man's own mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing any thing but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 35.

C O N S O L A T I O N.

No one ought to remind another of misfortunes of which the sufferer does not complain, and which there are no means proposed of alleviating. We have no right to excite thoughts which necessarily give pain, whenever they return, and which perhaps might not have revived but by absurd and unreasonable compassion.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 122.

Nothing is more offensive to a mind convinced that its distress is without a remedy, and preparing to submit quietly to irresistible calamity, than those petty and conjectured comforts which unskilful officiousness thinks it virtue to administer.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 5, p. 197.

CURI-

C U R I O S I T Y.

Curiosity, like all other desires, produces pain as well as pleasure.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 8.

C R I T I C I S M.

The eye of the intellect, like that of the body, is not equally perfect in all, nor equally adapted in any to all objects. The end of Criticism is to supply its defects. Rules are the instruments of mental vision, which may indeed assist our faculties when properly used, but produce confusion and obscurity by unskilful application.

Ibid, p. 91.

In Criticism, as in every other art, we fail sometimes by our weakness, but more frequently by our fault. We are sometimes bewildered by ignorance, and sometimes by prejudice, but we seldom deviate far from the right, but when we deliver ourselves up to the direction of vanity.

Ibid, p. 92.

Whatever is much read will be much criticised.

Life of Sir T. Browne, p. 257.

An account of the labours and productions of the learned was for a long time among the deficiencies of English literature ;
but

but as the caprice of man is always starting from too little to too much, we have now, among other disturbers of human quiet, a numerous body of *reviewers* and *remarkers*.

Preliminary Discourse to the London Chronicle p. 156.

He who is taught by a critic to dislike that which pleased him in his natural state, has the same reason to complain of his instructor, as the madman to rail at his Doctor, who, when he thought himself master of *Peru*, physicked him to poverty.

Idler, v. 1, p. 16.

No genius was ever blasted by the breath of Critics; the poison, which if confined, would have burst the heart, fumes away in empty hisses, and malice is set at ease with very little danger to merit.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 40.

The critic will be led but a little way towards the just estimation of the sublime beauties in works of genius, who judges merely by rules; for whatever part of an art that can be executed, or criticised thus, that part is no longer the work of genius, which implies excellence out of the reach of rules.

Ibid, p. 130.

That reading may generally be suspected to be *right*, which requires many words to prove it *wrong*; and the emendation *wrong*,
which

which cannot, without so much labour, appear to be right.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 66.

Every man acquainted with critical emendations, must see how much easier they are destroyed than made, and how willingly every man would be changing the text, if his imagination would furnish alterations.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 1, p. 20.

When there are *two* ways of setting a passage in an author right, it gives reason to suspect that there may be a *third* way better than either.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 381.

The coinage of new words in emendatory criticism is a violent remedy not to be used but in the last necessity.

Ibid, v. 3, p. 40.

In the chasms of old writings which cannot be filled up with authority—attempting to restore the words is impossible, all that can be done without copies, is to note the fault.

Ibid, p. 387.

There is no reason for critics to persecute their predecessors with such implacable anger as they sometimes do. The dead it is true can make no resistance, they may be attacked with great security, but since they can neither feel, nor mend, the safety of mauling

mauling them seems greater than the pleasure. Nor, perhaps, would it much misbe-seem them to remember, that amidst all our triumph overs the *nonsensical* and the *senseless*, that we likewise are men, and as Swift observed to Burnet “ shall soon be among the dead ourselves.”

Ibid, v. 10, p. 293.

C O N V I C T.

Imprisonment is afflictive, and ignominious death is fearful, but let the convict compare his condition with that which his actions might reasonably have incurred. The robber might have died in the act of violence by lawful resistance. The man of fraud might have sunk into the grave, whilst he was enjoying the gain of his artifice, and where then had been their hope? By imprisonment, even with the certainty of death before their eyes, they have leisure for thought; opportunities for instruction; and whatever they suffer from offended laws, they may yet reconcile themselves to God, who, if he is sincerely sought for, will most assuredly be found.

Convicts Address, p. 12.—Generally attributed to the late Dr. Dodd, but written for him, whilst under sentence of death, by Dr. Johnson.

CHILDREN.

CHILDREN.

It cannot be hoped that out of any progeny, more than *one* shall deserve to be mentioned.

Life of Roger Ascham, p. 235.

CREDULITY.

We are inclined to believe those whom we do not know, because they never have deceived us.

Idler, v. 2, p. 157.

COMPILATION.

Particles of science are often very widely scattered—Writers of extensive comprehension have incidental remarks upon topics very remote from the principal subject, which are often more valuable than formal treatises, and which yet, are not known because they are not promised in the title. He that collects those under proper heads, is very laudably employed, for tho' he exerts no great abilities in the work, he facilitates the progress of others, and by making that easy of attainment which is already written, may give some mind more vigorous, or more adventurous than his own, leisure for new thoughts and original designs.

Ibid, p. 185.

C O U R T.

It has been always observed of those that frequent a court, that they soon, by a kind of contagion, catch the regal spirit of neglecting futurity. The minister forms an expedient to suspend, or perplex an enquiry into his measures for a few months, and applauds and triumphs in his own dexterity. The Peer puts off his creditor, for the present day, and forgets that he is ever to see him more.

Marmor Norfolciense, p. 20.

C U N N I N G.

Cunning differs from wisdom as twilight from open day. He that walks in the sunshine, goes boldly forward by the nearest way; he sees that when the path is strait and even, he may proceed in security, and when it is rough and crooked, he easily complies with the turns, and avoids the obstructions. But the traveller in the dusk, fears more as he sees less; he knows there may be danger, and therefore suspects that he is never safe, tries every step before he fixes his foot, and shrinks at every noise, lest violence should approach him. Cunning discovers little at a time, and has no other means of certainty than multiplication of stratagems, and superfluity

fluity of suspicion. Yet men thus narrow by nature and mean by art, are sometimes able to rise by the miscarriages of bravery, and the openness of integrity ; and by watching failures and snatching opportunities, obtain advantages which belong properly to higher characters.

Idler, v. 2, p. 223 & 227.

C O U R A G E.

The courage of the English vulgar proceeds from that dissolution of dependence, which obliges every man to regard his own character. While every man is fed by his own hand, he has no need of any servile arts ; he may always have wages for his labour, and is no less necessary for his employer, than his employer is to him ; while he looks for no protection from others, he is naturally roused to be his own protector, and having nothing to abate his esteem of himself, he consequently aspires to the esteem of others. Thus every man that crowds our streets is a man of honour, disdainful of obligation, impatient of reproach, and desirous of extending his reputation among those of his own rank ; and as courage is in most frequent use, the fame of courage is most eagerly pursued. From this

neglect of subordination, it is not to be denied that some inconveniences may, from time to time, proceed. The power of the law does not always sufficiently supply the want of reverence, or maintain the proper distinction, between different ranks ; but good and evil will grow up in this world together ; and they who complain in peace, of the insolence of the populace, must remember, that their insolence in Peace, is bravery in War.

Bravery of English Common Soldiers, p. 329.

C O M P A N I O N.

There is no man more dangerous than he that, with a will to corrupt, hath the power to please ; for neither wit nor honesty ought to think themselves safe with such a companion, when they frequently see the best minds corrupted by them.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 5, p. 612.

C R I M E S.

The crime which has been once committed, is committed again with less reluctance.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 497.

C O N F I D E N C E.

Men overpowered with distress eagerly listen to the first offers of relief, close with every

very scheme, and believe every promise. He that has no longer any confidence in himself, is glad to repose his trust in any other that will undertake to guide him.

Ibid, p. 340.

COPIES COMPARED WITH ORIGINALS.

Copies are known from originals even when the painter copies his own picture ; so if an author should literally translate his he would lose the manner of an original. But tho' copies are easily known, good imitations are not detected with equal certainty, and are by the best judges often mistaken. Nor is it true that the writer has always peculiarities equally distinguishable with those of the painter. The peculiar manner of each arises from the desire natural to every performer of facilitating his subsequent works by recurrence to his former ideas ; this recurrence produces that repetition which is called *habit*. The painter, whose work is partly intellectual, and partly manual, has habits of the mind, the eye, and the hand—The writer has only habits of the mind. Yet some painters have differed as much from themselves as from any other ; and it is said

there is little resemblance between the first works of Raphael and the last.

The same variation may be expected in writers, and if it be true, as it seems, that they are less subject to habit, the difference between their works may be yet greater.

Ibid, v. 1, p. 123.

C O M P L I M E N T.

Compliment is, as *Armado* well expresses it,—the varnish of a complete man.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 385.

No rank in life precludes the efficacy of a well-timed compliment. When Queen Elizabeth asked an Ambassador how he liked her ladies, he replied, “It was hard to judge of stars in the presence of the sun,”

Ibid, p. 484.

D.

D E S I R E.

Some desire is necessary to keep life in motion; and he whose real wants are supplied, must admit those of fancy.

Prince of Abyssinia, p 52.

The desires of man increase with his acquisitions—every step which he advances brings something within his view, which he did not see before, and which, as soon as he sees

fees it, he begins to want. Where necessity ends, curiosity begins; and no sooner are we supplied with every thing that nature can demand, than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.

Idler, v. 1, p. 165.

D E A T H.

Reflect that life and death, affecting sounds !
 Are only varied modes of endless being.
 Reflect that life, like ev'ry other blessing,
 Derives its value from its use alone,
 Not for itself—but for a nobler end :
 Th' Eternal gave it, and that end is virtue.
 When inconsistent with a greater good,
 Reason commands to cast the less away.
 Thus life, with loss of wealth, is well preserv'd,
 And virtue cheaply sav'd with loss of life.

Irene, p. 41.

The death of great men is not always proportioned to their lives. Hannibal says Juvenal did not perish by a javelin, or a sword; the slaughters of Cannæ were revenged by a ring.

Life of Pope.

It was perhaps ordained by Providence, to hinder us from tyrannizing over one another, that no individual should be of such importance, as to cause by his retirement or death any chasm in the world.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 34.

The

The great disturbers of our happiness in this world, are our desires, our griefs, and our fears; and to all these the *consideration of mortality* is a certain and adequate remedy. "Think (says Epictetus) frequently on poverty, banishment, and death, and thou wilt never indulge violent desires, or give up thy heart to mean sentiments."

Ibid, p. 101.

It is remarkable that death increases our veneration for the good, and extenuates our hatred of the bad.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 5.

To neglect at any time preparation for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; but to omit it in old age, is to sleep at an attack.

Ibid, p. 141.

To die is the fate of man; but to die with lingering anguish, is generally his folly.

Ibid, p. 178.

To rejoice in tortures is the privilege of a martyr—to meet death with intrepidity is the right only of innocence (if in any human being innocence can be found); but of him whose life is shortened by his crimes, the last duties are humility and self-abasement.

Convicts Address, p. 18.

Death is no more than every being must
suffer,

suffer, though the dread of it is peculiar to man.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v 2, p 79.

DEPENDENCE.

THERE is no state more contrary to the dignity of wisdom, than perpetual and unlimited dependence, in which the understanding lies useless, and every motion is received from external impulse. Reason is the great distinction of human nature, the faculty by which we approach to some degree of association with celestial intelligences; but as the excellence of every power appears only in its operations, not to have reason, and to have it useless and unemployed, is nearly the same.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 11.

Wherever there is wealth, there will be dependence, and expectation; and wherever there is dependence, there will be an emulation of servility.

Ibid, p. 158.

If it be unhappy to have one patron, what is his misery who has many?

Ibid, v. 1, p. 161.

DIFFIDENCE.

THE pain of miscarriage is naturally proportionate to the desire of excellence; and there-

therefore till men are hardened by long familiarity with reproach, or have attained, by frequent struggles, the art of suppressing their emotions, Diffidence is found the insuperable associate of understanding.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 186.

DELICACY.

HE that too much refines his delicacy, will always endanger his quiet.

Ibid, p. 221.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

WE do not so often disappoint others, as ourselves, as we not only think more highly than others of our own abilities, but allow ourselves to form hopes which we never communicate, and please our thoughts with employments which none ever will allot us, and with elevations to which we are never expected to rise.

Idler, v. 2, p. 203.

DISEASE.

IT may be said that disease generally begins that equality which death completes. The distinctions which set one man so much above another, are very little perceived in the gloom of a sick chamber, where it will be vain to expect entertainment from the gay,

or

or instruction from the wise, where all human glory is obliterated---The wit is clouded, the reasoner perplexed, and the hero subdued; where the highest and brightest of mortal beings, finds nothing left him but the consciousness of innocence.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 290.

D I S T R U S T.

IT is impossible to see the long scrolls in which every contract is included, with all their appendages of seals and attestation, without wondering at the depravity of those beings who must be restrained from violation of promise by such formal and public evidences, and precluded from equivocation and subterfuge by such punctilious minuteness. Among all the satires to which folly and wickedness have given occasion, none is equally severe with a bond, or a settlement.

Ibid, v. 3, p. 155.

D E L A Y.

THE folly of allowing ourselves to delay what we know cannot be finally escaped, is one of the general weaknesses, which in spite of the instruction of moralists, and the remonstrances of reason, prevail to a greater, or less degree in every mind: Even they who
most

most steadily withstand it, find it, if not the most violent, the most pertinacious of their passions, always renewing its attacks, and though often vanquished, never destroyed.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 170.

The certainty that life cannot be long, and the probability that it will be much shorter than nature allows, ought to awaken every man to the active prosecution of whatever he is desirous to perform. It is true, that no diligence can ascertain success; Death may intercept the swiftest career, but he who is cut off in the execution of an honest undertaking, has at least the honour of falling in his rank, and has fought the battle, though he missed the victory.

Ibid, p. 173.

Timorous thoughts, and cautious disquisitions, are the dull attendants of delay.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v 6, p 116.

D E C E P T I O N.

Deceit and falsehood, whatever conveniences they may for a time promise or produce, are in the sum of life obstacles to happiness. Those who profit by the cheat distrust the deceiver, and the act by which kindness was sought puts an end to confidence.

Ibid, v 10, p 530.

SELF-

SELF-DECEPTION.

THERE is an art of sophistry by which men have deluded their own consciences, by persuading themselves, that what would be criminal in others, is virtuous in them ; as if the obligations which are laid upon us by a higher power, can be over-ruled by obligations which we lay upon ourselves.

Ibid, v 4, p 487.

D E V O T I O N.

Some mens' minds are so divided between heaven and earth, that they pray for the prosperity of guilt, while they deprecate its punishment.

Ibid, v 5, p 579.

Poetical devotion cannot often please. The doctrines of religion may, indeed, be defended in a didactic poem ; and he who has the power of arguing in verse, will not lose it because his subject is sacred. A poet may describe the beauty and grandeur of nature, the flowers of the spring, and the harvests of autumn, the vicissitudes of the tide, and the revolutions of the sky, and praise the Maker for his works in lines which no reader shall lay aside. The subject of the disputation is not piety, but the motives to piety ; that of

G

the

the description is not God, but the works of God.

Contemplative piety, or the intercourse between God and the human soul, cannot be poetical. Man admitted to implore the mercy of his Creator, and plead the merits of his Redeemer, is already in a higher state than poetry can confer.

The essence of poetry is invention; such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprizes and delights. The topics of devotion are few, and being few, are universally known; but few as they are, they can be made no more; they can receive no grace from novelty of sentiment, and very little from novelty of expression.

Poetry pleases by exhibiting an idea more grateful to the mind than the things themselves afford. This effect proceeds from the display of those parts of nature which attract, and the concealment of those which repel the imagination: but religion must be shewn as it is; suppression and addition equally corrupt it; and such as it is, it is known already: from poetry the reader justly expects, and from good poetry always obtains, the enlargement of his comprehension,

prehension, and elevation of his fancy; but this is rarely to be hoped by Christians from metrical devotion. Whatever is great, desirable, or tremendous, is comprised in the name of the Supreme Being. Omnipotence cannot be exalted; infinity cannot be amplified; perfection cannot be improved.

The employments of pious meditation are faith, thanksgiving, repentance, and supplication. Faith, invariably uniform, cannot be invested by fancy with decorations. Thanksgiving, the most joyful of all holy effusions, yet addressed to a being without passions, is confined to a few modes, and is to be felt rather than expressed. Repentance, trembling in the presence of the judge, is not at leisure for cadence and epithets. Supplication of man to man may diffuse itself thro' many topics of persuasion; but supplication to God can only cry for mercy.

Of sentiments purely religious, it will be found that the most simple expression is the most sublime. Poetry loses its lustre and its power, because it is applied to the decoration of something more excellent than itself. All that verse can do is to help the memory, and delight the ear, and for these purposes it

may be very useful ; but it supplies nothing to the mind. The ideas of Christian theology are too simple for eloquence, too sacred for fiction, and too majestic for ornament ; to recommend them by tropes and figures, is to magnify by a concave mirror the sidereal hemisphere.

Life of Waller.

D U T Y.

WHEN we act according to our duty, we commit the event to him by whose laws our actions are governed, and who will suffer none to be finally punished for obedience. But when in prospect of some good, whether natural, or moral, we break the rules prescribed to us, we withdraw from the direction of superior wisdom, and take all consequences upon ourselves.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 203.

D I L I G E N C E.

DILIGENCE in employments of less consequence is the most successful introduction to greater enterprizes.

Life of Drake, p. 160.

ENVY.

HE that knows himself despised, will always be envious; and still more envious and malevolent, if he is condemned to live in the presence of those who despise him.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 86.

To see the highest minds levelled with the meanest, may produce some solace to the consciousness of weakness, and some mortification to the pride of wisdom; but let it be remembered, that minds are not levelled in their powers, but when they are first levelled in their desires.

Life of Dryden.

It is not only to many more pleasing to recollect those faults which place others below them, than those virtues by which they are themselves comparatively depressed, but it is likewise more easy to neglect than to recompence; and though there are few who will practise a laborious virtue, there never will be wanting multitudes that will indulge an easy vice.

Life of Savage.

The great law of mutual benevolence is, perhaps, oftener violated by envy than by interest. Interest can diffuse itself but to a narrow compass. Interest requires some qualities not universally bestowed. Interest

is seldom pursued but at some hazard;—but to spread suspicion,—to invent calumnies,—to propagate scandal, requires neither talents, nor labour, nor courage.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 125 & 126.

E X A M P L E.

EVERY man, in whatever station, has, or endeavours to have, his followers, admirers, and imitators; and has therefore the influence of his example to watch with care; he ought to avoid not only crimes, but the appearance of crimes, and not only to practise virtue, but to applaud, countenance, and support it; for it is possible, for want of attention, we may teach others faults from which ourselves are free, or, by a cowardly desertion of a cause, which we ourselves approve, may pervert those who fix their eyes upon us, and having no rule of their own to guide their course, are easily misled by the aberrations of that example which they chuse for their directions.

Rambler, v 2, p. 95.

Every art is best taught by example. Nothing contributes more to the cultivation of propriety, than remarks on the works of those who have most excelled.

Dissertation upon the Epitaphs of Pope, p 302.

EMU-

E M U L A T I O N.

WHERE there is emulation, there will be vanity ; and where there is vanity, there will be folly.

Life of Shenstone.

Every man ought to endeavour at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself, and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity. The philosopher may very justly be delighted with the extent of his views, and the artificer with the readiness of his hands ; but let the one remember, that without mechanical performances, refined speculation is an empty dream ; and the other, that without theoretical reasoning, dexterity is little more than a brute instinct.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 52.

E D U C A T I O N.

THE knowledge of external nature, and of the sciences which that knowledge requires, or includes, is not the great, or the frequent business of the human mind. Whether we provide for action, or conversation ; whether we wish to be useful, or pleasing ; the first requisite is the religious and moral know-

knowledge of right and wrong. The next is an acquaintance with the history of mankind, and with those examples, which may be said to embody truth, and prove by events the reasonableness of opinions. Prudence and justice are virtues and excellencies of all times, and all places. We are perpetually moralists, but we are geometricians by chance. Our intercourse with intellectual nature is necessary; our speculations upon matter are voluntary, and at leisure.

Life of Milton.

Physical knowledge is of such rare emergence, that one man may know another half his life without being able to estimate his skill in hydrostatics, or astronomy; but his moral and prudential character immediately appears.—Those authors, therefore, are to be read at school, that supply most axioms of prudence, most principles of moral truth, and most materials for conversation; and these purposes are best served by poets, orators, and historians.

Ibid.

It ought always to be steadily inculcated, that virtue is the highest proof of understanding, and the only solid basis of greatness; and that vice is the natural consequence of nar-

row

row thoughts; that it begins in mistake, and ends in ignominy.

Rambler, v 1, p. 24.

The general rule of consulting the genius for particular offices in life is of little use, unless we are told how the genius can be known. If it is to be discovered only by experiment, life will be lost before the resolution can be fixed; if any other indications are to be found, they may perhaps be very easily discerned. At least if to miscarry in an attempt be a proof of having mistaken the direction of the genius, men appear not less frequently deceived with regard to themselves, than to others; and therefore no one has much reason to complain that his life was planned out by his friends, or to be confident that he should have had either more honour or happiness by being abandoned to the chance of his own fancy.

Ibid, p. 120.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT is the great instrument of intellectual dominion. The mind cannot retire from its enemy into total vacancy, or turn aside from one object, but by passing to another. The gloomy and the resentful are always found among those who
have

have *nothing to do*, or who *do nothing*. We must be busy about good, or evil, and he to whom the *present* offers nothing, will often be looking backward on the *past*.

Idler, v. 2, p. 113.

E V I L.

No evil is insupportable, but that which is accompanied with consciousness of wrong.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 296.

Estimable and useful qualities joined with an evil disposition, give that evil disposition power over others, who, by admiring the virtue, are betrayed to the malevolence. The Tatler, mentioning the sharpers of his time, observes, "that some of them are men of such elegance and knowledge, that a young man, who falls in their way, is betrayed as much by his judgment as his passions.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 4, p. 7.

It is the nature of man to imagine no evil so great, as that which is near him.

Ibid, v. 5, p. 86.

E M P I R E.

Extended empire, like expanded gold,
Exchanges solid strength for feeble splendour.

Irene, p. 16.

EXCEL-

E X C E L L E N C E.

THOSE who attain any excellence, commonly spend life in one pursuit ; for excellence is not often gained upon easier terms.

Life of Pope.

E N Q U I R Y.

IN the zeal of enquiry we do not always reflect on the silent encroachments of time, or remember that no man is in more danger of doing little, than he who flatters himself with abilities to do all.

Treatise on the Longitude, p. 14.

E Q U A N I M I T Y.

EVIL is uncertain, in the same degree, as good ; and for the reason we ought not to hope too securely, we ought not to fear with too much dejection. The state of the world is continually changing, and none can tell the result of the next vicissitude. Whatever is afloat in the stream of time may, when it is very near us, be driven away by an accidental blast, which shall happen to cross the general course of the current. The sudden accidents by which the powerful are depressed, may fall upon those whose malice we fear, and the greatness by which we expect to be

be overborne, may become another proof of the false flatteries of fortune. Our enemies may become weak, or we grow strong, before our encounter; or we may advance against each other without ever meeting. There are indeed natural evils, which we can flatter ourselves with no hopes of escaping, and with little of delaying; but of the ills which are apprehended from human malignity, or the opposition of rival interests, we may always alleviate the terror, by considering that our persecutors are weak, ignorant, and mortal, like ourselves.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 178.

E R R O R.

“ERRORS” says Dryden, “flow upon the surface”; but there are some who will fetch them from the bottom.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 4, p. 393.

E P I T A P H.

To define an epitaph is useless; every one knows it is an inscription on a tomb; an epitaph therefore implies no particular character of writing, but may be composed in verse or prose. It is, indeed, commonly pænegyric, because we are seldom distinguished with a stone, but by our friends; but it has

no

no rule to restrain, or modify it, except this, that it ought not to be longer than common beholders may be expected to have leisure, and patience to peruse.

Dissertation on the Epitaphs of Pope, p. 303.

The name of the deceased should never be omitted in an epitaph, whose end is to convey some account of the dead, and to what purpose is any thing told of him whose name is concealed? An epitaph, and a history of a nameless hero, are equally absurd, since the virtues and qualities so recounted in either are scattered, at the mercy of fortune, to be appropriated by guess. The name, it is true, may be read upon the stone, but what obligation has it to the poet, whose verses wander over the earth, and leave their subject behind them; and who is forced, like an unskilful painter, to make his purpose known by adventitious help?

Ditto, p. 307.

The difficulty of writing epitaphs, is to give a particular and appropriate praise.

Ditto, p. 314.

E S T E E M.

To raise esteem, we must benefit others; to procure love, we must please them.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 5.

H

ELECTION.

ELECTION.

Perhaps no election, by a plurality of suffrages, was ever made among human beings, to which it might not be objected, that voices were not procured by illicit influence.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 125.

EXPECTATION.

Expectation, when once her wings are expanded, easily reaches heights which performance never will attain; and when she has mounted the summit of perfection, derides her follower, who dies in the pursuit.

Plan of an English Dictionary, p. 32.

EFFECTS,

(Not always proportioned to their causes.)

It seems to be almost the universal error of historians, to suppose it politically, as it is physically true, that every effect has a proportionate cause. In the inanimate action of matter upon matter, the motion produced can be but equal to the force of the moving power; but the operations of life, whether public, or private, admit no such laws. The caprices of voluntary agents, laugh at calculation. It is not always there is a strong reason

reason for a great event ; obstinacy and flexibility, malignity and kindness, give place alternately to each other ; and the reason of those vicissitudes, however important may be the consequences, often escapes the mind in which the change is made.

Falkland Islands, p. 33.

F.

F A M E.

He that is loudly praised, will be clamorously censured. He that rises hastily into fame, will be in danger of sinking suddenly into oblivion.

Idler, v. 2, p. 25.

The memory of mischief is no desirable fame.

P. of Abyssinia, p. 257.

The true satisfaction which is to be drawn from the consciousness that we shall share the attention of future times, must arise from the hope, that with our names, our virtues shall be propagated, and that those whom we cannot benefit in our lives, may receive instruction from our example, and incitement from our renown.

Pambler, v. 1, p. 298.

Fame cannot spread wide, or endure long, that is not rooted in nature, and manured by art. That which hopes to resist the blasts

of malignity, and stand firm against the attacks of time, must contain in itself some original principle of growth.

Ditto, v. 3, p. 292.

F A T H E R.

A Father above the common rate of men has commonly a son below it. *Heroum filii noxæ.*

Notes upon Shakespear, v. i. p. 14.

F R I E N D S H I P.

Few love their friends so well, as not to desire superiority by unexpensive benefaction.

False Alarm, p. 47.

Friendship in letter-writing has no tendency to secure veracity; for by whom can a man so much wish to be thought better than he is, as by him whose kindness he desires to gain or keep? Even in writing to the world there is less constraint; the author is not confronted with his reader, and takes his chance of approbation amongst the different dispositions of mankind. But a letter is addressed to a single mind, of which the prejudices and partialities are known, and must therefore please, if not by favouring them, by forbearing to oppose them.

Life of Pope.

Friendship

Friendship is not always the sequel of obligation.

Life of Thompson.

Unequal friendships are easily dissolved.--- This is often the fault of the superior ; yet if we look without prejudice on the world, we shall often find that men, whose consciousness of their own merit, sets them above the compliances of servility, are apt enough, in their association with superiors, to watch their own dignity, with troublesome and punctilious jealousy, and in the fervour of independence, to exact that attention which they refuse to pay.

Life of Gray.

So many qualities are necessary to the possibility of friendship, and so many accidents, must concur to its rise and its continuance, that the greatest part of mankind content themselves without it, and supply its place as they can with interest and dependence.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 59.

That friendship may be at once fond and lasting, there must not only be equal virtue on each part, but virtue of the same kind ; not only the same end must be proposed, but the same means must be approved by both.

Ditto, ditto, p. 61.

Among the uncertainties of the human
H 3 state,

state, we are doomed to number the instability of friendship.

Life of Addison.

— It were happy if, in forming friendships, virtue could concur with pleasure;—but the greatest part of human gratifications approach so nearly to vice, that few who make the delight of others their rule of conduct, can avoid disingenuous compliances;—yet certainly he that suffers himself to be driven, or allured from virtue, mistakes his own interest, since he gains succour by means, for which his friend, if ever he becomes wise, must scorn him; and for which, at last, he must scorn himself.

Rambler, v. 4. p. 5.

Many have talked, in very exalted language, of the perpetuity of friendship; of invincible constancy and unalienable kindness; and some examples have been seen of men who have continued faithful to their earliest choice, and whose affections have predominated over changes of fortune, and contrariety of opinion. But these instances are memorable, because they are rare. The friendship which is to be practised, or expected by common mortals, must take its rise from mutual pleasure, and must end when the power ceases of delighting each other.

Idler, v. 1, p. 126.

The

The most fatal disease of friendship is gradual decay, or dislike hourly increased by causes too slender for complaint, and too numerous for removal. Those who are angry may be reconciled. Those who have been injured may receive a recompence; but when the desire of pleasing, and willingness to be pleased, is silently diminished, the renovation of friendship is hopeless; as when the vital powers sink into languor, there is no longer any use of the physician.

Ditto, ditto, p. 130.

Men only become friends by community of pleasures. He who cannot be softened into gaiety cannot easily be melted into kindness. Upon this principle Falstaff despairs of gaining the love of Prince John of Lancaster, for "he could not make him laugh."

Notes upon Shakespear, v. 5, p. 560.

FLATTERY.

In every instance of vanity it will be found that the blame ought to be shared among more than it generally reaches. All who exalt trifles by immoderate praise, or instigate needless emulation by invidious incitements, are to be considered as perverters of reason, and corrupters of the world; and
since

since every man is obliged to promote happiness and virtue, he should be careful not to mislead unwary minds, by appearing to set too high a value upon things, by which no real excellence is conferred.

Rambler, v. 2; p. 74.

To be flattered is grateful, even when we know that our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them; for they prove at least our power, and shew that our favour is valued, since it is purchased by the meanness of falsehood.

Ditto, ditto, p. 120.

In order that all men may be taught to speak truth, it is necessary that all likewise should learn to hear it; for no species of falsehood is more frequent than flattery, to which the coward is betrayed by fear, the dependent by interest, and the friend by tenderness. Those who are neither servile, or timorous, are yet desirous to bestow pleasure; and while unjust demands of praise continue to be made, there will always be some whom hope, fear, or kindness will dispose to pay them.

Ditto, ditto, p. 247.

He that is much flattered, soon learns to flatter himself. We are commonly taught our duty by fear, or shame; and how can they

they act upon the man who hears nothing but his own praises?

Life of Swift.

Just praise is only a debt, but flattery is a present.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 294.

Neither our virtues, or vices are all our own. If there were no cowardice, there would be little insolence. Pride cannot rise to any great degree, but by the concurrence of blandishment, or the sufferance of tameness. The wretch who would shrink and crouch before one that should dart his eyes upon him with the spirit of natural equality, becomes capricious and tyrannical when he sees himself approached with a downcast look, and hears the soft addresses of awe and servility. To those who are willing to purchase favour by cringes and compliance, is to be imputed the haughtiness that leaves nothing to be hoped by firmness and integrity.

Ditto, v. 4, p. 3.

F O L L Y.

No man will be found in whose mind airy notions do not sometimes tyrannize, and force him to hope, or fear, beyond the limits of sober probability.

P. of Abyssina, p. 259.

The

The folly which is adapted to persons and times, has its propriety, and therefore produces no censure; but the folly of wise men, when it happens, taints their wit, and destroys the reputation of their judgment.

Notes upon Shakespeare, vol. 4, p. 225.

F O R T U N E.

Fortune often delights to dignify what nature has neglected, and that renown, which cannot be claimed by intrinsic excellence, or greatness, is sometimes derived from unexpected accidents.

Falkland Islands, p. 2.

When fortune strikes her hardest blows, to be wounded and yet continue calm, requires a generous policy. Perhaps the first emotions of nature are nearly uniform, and one man differs from another in the power of endurance, as he is better regulated by precept and instruction.

Notes upon Shakespeare, vol. 6, p. 438.

F O R E I G N E R.

To be a foreigner was always in England a reason of dislike.

Notes upon Shakespeare, vol. 1, p. 265.

F E A R

F E A R.

All fear is in itself painful; and when it conduces not to safety, is painful without use.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 180.

Fear is implanted in us as a preservative from evil; but its duty, like that of other passions, is not to overbear reason, but to assist it; nor should it be suffered to tyrannize in the imagination, to raise phantoms of horror, or beset life with supernumerary distresses.

Ditto, v. 3, p. 125.

 F O R G I V E N E S S.

Whoever considers the weakness both of himself and others, will not long want persuasives to forgiveness. We know not to what degree of malignity any injury is to be imputed, or how much its guilt, if we were to inspect the mind of him that committed it, would be extenuated by mistake, precipitance, or negligence. We cannot be certain how much more we feel than was intended, or how much we increase the mischief to ourselves by voluntary aggravations. We may charge to design the effects of accident. We may think the blow violent, only because we
 have

have made ourselves delicate and tender; we are, on every side, in danger of error and guilt, which we are certain to avoid only by speedy forgiveness.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 137.

FRUGALITY.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant, will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption. It will almost always produce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others, and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practise those crimes which they cease to censure.

Ditto, v. 2, p. 21.

Without frugality none can be rich, and with it, very few would be poor.

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Though in every age there are some who, by bold adventures, or by favourable accidents, rise suddenly into riches; the bulk of mankind must owe their affluence to small and gradual profits, below which their expence must be resolutely reduced.

Ditto, ditto, p. 23.

The mercantile wisdom of “ a penny saved is two-pence got,” may be accomodated

ted to all conditions, by observing, that not only they who pursue any lucrative employment will save time when they forbear expence, and that time may be employed to the increase of profit; but that they, who are above such minute considerations, will find by every victory over appetite or passion, new strength added to the mind, will gain the power of refusing those sollicitations by which the young and vivacious are hourly assaulted, and, in time, set themselves above the reach of extravagance and folly.

Ditto, ditto, p. 24.

It may, perhaps, be enquired, by those who are willing rather to cavil than to learn, what is the just measure of frugality? To such no general answer can be given, since the liberty of spending, or necessity of parsimony, may be varied without end by different circumstances. These three rules, however, may be laid down as not to be departed from:

“ A man’s voluntary expences should not exceed his income.”

“ Let no man anticipate uncertain profits.”

“ Let no man squander against his inclination.”

Ditto, ditto, ditto.

F A V O U R.

Favours of every kind are doubled when they are speedily conferred.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 188.

F A N C Y.

The fanciful sports of great minds, are never without some advantage to knowledge.

Life of Sir T. Browne, p. 267.

G.

G E N I U S.

True genius is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction.

Life of Cowley.

Genius is powerful when invested with the glitter of affluence. Men willingly pay to fortune that regard which they owe to merit, and are pleased when they have an opportunity at once of gratifying their vanity, and practising their duty.

Life of Savage.

Whoever is apt to hope good from others, is diligent to please them; but he that believes his powers strong enough to force their own way, commonly tries only to please himself.

Life of Gay.

Men

Men have sometimes appeared of such transcendant abilities, that their slightest and most cursory performances, excel all that labour and study can enable meaner intellects to compose. As there are regions of which the spontaneous products cannot be equalled in other soils, by care and culture. But it is no less dangerous for any man to place himself in this rank of understanding, and fancy that he is born to be illustrious without labour, than to omit the care of husbandry, and expect from his ground, the blossoms of Arabia.

Rambler, vol. 4, p. 50.

Misapplied genius most commonly proves ridiculous.

Idler, v. 2, p. 231.

There are men who seem to think nothing so much characteristic of genius, as to do common things in an uncommon way; like Hudibras, *to tell the clock by Algebra*, or like the lady in Dr. Young's Satires, "to drink tea by stratagem."

Ditto, v. 1, p. 202.

Great powers cannot be exerted but when great exigencies make them necessary. Great exigencies can happen but seldom, and therefore those qualities which have a claim to the

veneration of mankind, lie hid, for the most part, like subterranean treasures, over which the foot passes as on common ground, till necessity breaks open the golden cavern.

Ditto, ditto, p. 287.

It seems to have been in all ages, the pride of wit to shew how it could exalt the low, and amplify the little. To speak not inadequately of things really, and naturally great, is a task not only difficult but disagreeable, because the writer is degraded in his own eyes by standing in comparison with his subject, to which he can hope to add nothing from his imagination. But it is a perpetual triumph of fancy to expand a scanty theme, to raise glittering ideas from obscure properties, and to produce to the world an object of wonder, to which nature had contributed little. To this ambition, perhaps we owe the Frogs of Homer, the Gnat and the Bees of Virgil, the Butterfly of Spencer, the Shadow of Woverus, and the Quincunx of Browne.

Life of Sir Thomas Browne, p. 266.

G O V E R N M E N T.

Governments formed by chance, and gradually

dually improved by such expedients as the successive discovery of their defects happened to suggest, are never to be tried by a regular theory. They are fabricks of dissimilar materials, raised by different architects upon different plans. We must be content with them as they are ; should we attempt to mend their disproportions, we might easily demolish, and with difficulty rebuild them.

False Alarm, p. 24.

In all political regulations, good cannot be complete, it can only be predominant.

Western Islands, p. 208.

No scheme of policy has, in any country yet brought the rich on equal terms into courts of judicature. Perhaps experience, improving on experience, may in time effect it.

Ditto, p. 215.

To hinder insurrection by driving away the people, and to govern peaceably, by having no subjects, is an expedient that argues no great profundity of politics. To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the resentful, are worthy of a statesman ; but it affords a legislator little self-

applause to consider, that where there was formerly an insurrection, there is now a wilderness.

Ditto, p. 224.

The general story of mankind will evince, that lawful and settled authority is very seldom resisted when it is well employed. Gross corruption, or evident imbecility, is necessary to the suppression of that reverence, with which the majority of mankind look upon their governors, or those whom they see surrounded by splendour, and fortified by power.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 301.

No government could subsist for a day, if single errors could justify defection.

Taxation no Tyranny, p. 62.

Government is necessary to man; and when obedience is not compelled, there is no government.

Ditto, p. 77.

G U I L T.

Guilt is generally afraid of light; it considers darkness as a natural shelter, and makes night the confidante of those actions, which cannot be trusted to the tell-tale day.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 6, p. 377.

S E L F.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

No man, whose appetites are his masters, can perform the duties of his nature with strictness and regularity. He that would be superior to external influences, must first become superior to his own passions.

Idler, v. 1, p. 293.

UNIVERSAL GOOD.

All skill ought to be exerted for universal good. Every man has owed much to others, and ought to pay the kindness that he has received.

P. of Abyssinia, p. 41.

H.

HAPPINESS.

We are long before we are convinced that happiness is never to be found; and each believes it possessed by others, to keep alive the hope of obtaining it for himself.

Ditto, p. 108.

Whether perfect happiness can be procured by perfect goodness, this world will never afford an opportunity of deciding. But this, at least, may be maintained, that we do not always find visible happiness in proportion to visible virtue.

Ditto, p. 163.

All

All natural, and almost all political evils, are incident alike to the bad, or good. They are confounded in the misery of a famine, and not much distinguished in the fury of a faction. They sink together in a tempest, and are driven together from their country by invaders. All that virtue can afford is *quietness of conscience*, a steady prospect of a happier state, which will enable us to endure every calamity with patience.

Ditto, ditto.

He that has no one to love, or to confide in, has little to hope. He wants the radical principle of happiness.

Ditto, p. 210.

It is, perhaps, a just observation, that with regard to outward circumstances, happiness and misery are equally diffused through all states of human life. In civilized countries, where regular policies have secured the necessities of life, ambition, avarice, and luxury find the mind at leisure for their reception, and soon engage it in new pursuits; pursuits that are to be carried only by incessant labour, and whether vain, or successful, produce anxiety and contention. Among savage nations imaginary wants find, indeed,

no

no place; but their strength exhausted by necessary toils, and their passions agitated, not by contests about superiority, affluence, or precedence, but by perpetual care for the present day, and by fear of perishing for want of common food.

Life of Drake, p. 211.

Whatever be the cause of happiness, may be made likewise the cause of misery. The medicine which, rightly applied, has power to cure, has, when rashness or ignorance prescribes it, the same power to destroy.

Dissertation on Authors, p. 21.

The happiness of the generality of people is nothing if it is not known, and very little if it is not envied.

Idler, v. 2, p. 155.

It has been observed in all ages, that the advantages of nature, or of fortune, have contributed very little to the promotion of happiness; and that those whom the splendour of their rank, or the extent of their capacity, have placed upon the summits of human life, have not often given any just occasion to envy in those who look up to them from a lower station. Whether it be, that apparent superiority incites great designs,
and

and great designs are naturally liable to fatal miscarriages, or that the general lot of mankind is misery, and the misfortunes of those whose eminence drew upon them an universal attention, have been more faithfully recorded, because they were more generally observed, and have, in reality, been only more conspicuous than those of others, more frequent or more severe.

Life of Savage.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilarate. Those soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments, or disguises which he feels, in privacy, to be useful incumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. *To be happy at home* is the ultimate result of all ambition; the end to which every enterprize and labour tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is indeed at home that every man must be known, by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue,

tue,

tue, or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honour, and fictitious benevolence.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 82.

The highest panegyric that domestic virtue can receive, is the praise of servants; for however vanity or insolence may look down with contempt on the suffrage of men undignified by wealth, and unenlightened by education, it very seldom happens that they commend or blame without justice.

Ditto, ditto, p. 84.

H A B I T S.

No man forgets his original trade; the rights of nations and of kings sink into questions of grammar, if grammarians discuss them.

Life of Milton.

H O P E.

Our powers owe much of their energy to our hopes;—*possunt quia posse videntur.*

Ditto.

The understanding of a man, naturally sanguine, may be easily vitiated by the *luxurious indulgence of hope*, however necessary to
the

the production of every thing great, or excellent, as some plants are destroyed by too open an exposure to that sun, which gives life and beauty to the vegetable world.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 10.

Hope is necessary in every condition. The miseries of poverty, of sickness, of captivity, would, without this comfort, be insupportable; nor does it appear that the happiest lot of terrestrial existence, can set us above the want of this general blessing; or that life, when the gifts of nature and fortune are accumulated upon it, would not still be wretched, were it not elevated and delighted by the expectation of some new possession, of some enjoyment yet behind, by which the wish shall be at last satisfied, and the heart filled up to its utmost extent. Yet hope is very fallacious, and promises what it seldom gives; but its promises are more valuable than the gifts of fortune, and it seldom frustrates us without assuring us of recompensing the delay by a great bounty.

Ditto, v. 2, p. 75.

Where there is no hope, there can be no endeavour.

Ditto, v. 3, p. 26.

Hope is the chief blessing of man, and
that

that hope only is rational, of which we are certain that it cannot deceive us.

Ibid. v. 4, p. 236.

HUMANITY.

HE does nothing who endeavours to do more than is allowed to humanity.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 179.

HEALTH.

SUCH is the power of health, that without its co-operation, every other comfort is torpid and lifeless, as the power of vegetation without the sun.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 291.

HISTORY.

HE that records transactions in which himself was engaged, has not only an opportunity of knowing innumerable particulars which escape spectators, but has his natural powers exalted by that ardour which always rises at the remembrance of our own importance, and by which every man is enabled to relate his own actions better than another's.

Idler, v. 2, p. 69.

He that writes the history of his own times, if he adheres strictly to truth, will

K

writes

write that which his own times will not easily endure. He must be content to repose his book till all private passions shall cease, and love and hatred give way to curiosity.

Ibid. p. 72.

GOOD-HUMOUR.

GOOD-HUMOUR may be defined; a habit of being pleased; a constant and perennial softness of manner, easiness of approach, and suavity of disposition, like that which every one perceives in himself, when the first transports of new felicity have subsided, and his thoughts are only kept in motion by a slow succession of soft impulses.

Rambler, v. 2. p. 102.

Good-humour is a state between gaiety and unconcern; the act of a mind, at leisure, to regard the gratifications of another.

Ibid.

Surely nothing can be more unreasonable than to lose the will to please, when we are conscious of the power, or shew more cruelty than to choose any kind of influence before that of kindness and good-humour. He that regards the welfare of others, should make his virtue approachable, that it may be loved
and

and copied; and he that considers the wants which every man feels, or will feel, of external assistance, must rather wish to be surrounded by those that love him, than by those that admire his excellencies, or solicit his favours; for admiration ceases with novelty, and interest gains its end and retires. A man whose great qualities want the ornament of superficial attractions, is like a naked mountain with mines of gold, which will be frequented only till the treasure is exhausted.

Ibid. p. 105.

GOOD - HUMOUR,

(Compared with Gaiety.)

GAIIETY is to good-humour as animal perfumes to vegetable fragrance. The one overpowers weak spirits, the other recreates and revives them. Gaiety seldom fails to give some pain; the hearers either strain their faculties to accompany its towerings, or are left behind in envy or despair. Good-humour boasts no faculties, which every one does not believe in his own power, and pleases principally by not offending.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 102.

J.

J E A L O U S Y.

THAT natural jealousy which makes every man unwilling to allow much excellence in another, always produces a disposition to believe that the mind grows old with the body, and that he whom we are now forced to confess superior, is hastening daily to a level with ourselves. Intellectual decay, doubtless, is not uncommon, but it is not universal. Newton was in his eighty-fifth year improving his chronology, and Waller at eighty-two, is thought to have lost none of his poetical powers.

Life of Waller.

Jealousy is a passion compounded of *love* and *suspicion*.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 4, p. 317.

J E S T I N G.

UNLESS men have the prudence not to appear touched with the sarcasms of a *jester*, they subject themselves to his power, and the wise man will have his folly anatomised by a fool.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 3, p. 306.

Jacobe

Jocose follies and flight offences are only allowed by mankind, in him that overpowers them by great qualities.

Ibid. vol. 4, p. 19.

J O Y.

AS *briars* have *sweetness with their prickles*, so are troubles often recompensed with joy.

Ibid, p. 121.

J U D G E M E N T.

THOSE who have no power to judge of past times, but by their own, should always doubt their conclusions.

Life of Milton.

As laws operate in civil agency, not to the excitement of virtue, but the repression of wickedness, so judgment, in the operations of intellect, can hinder faults, but not produce excellence.

Life of Prior.

Nothing is more unjust than to judge of a man by too short an acquaintance, and too slight inspection; for it often happens, that in the loose and thoughtless, and dissipated, there is a secret radical worth, which may shoot out by proper cultivation. That the

spark of heaven, though dimmed and obstructed, is yet not extinguished, but may, by the breath of counsel and exhortation, be kindled into a flame. To imagine that every one who is not completely good, is irrevocably abandoned, is to suppose that all are capable of the same degree of excellence; it is indeed, to exact from all, that perfection which none ever can attain. And since the purest virtue is consistent with some vice, and the virtue of the greatest number, with almost an equal proportion of contrary qualities, let none too hastily conclude that all goodness is lost, though it may for a time be clouded and overwhelmed; for most minds are the slaves of external circumstances, and conform to any hand that undertakes to mould them, roll down any torrent of custom in which they happen to be caught; or bend to any importunity that bears hard against them.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 94.

Those that have done nothing in life, are not qualified to judge of those that have done little.

Plan of an English Dictionary, p. 49.

It is impossible for those that have only known affluence and prosperity, to judge
rightly

rightly of themselves and others. The rich and powerful live in a perpetual masquerade, in which all about them wear borrowed characters; and we only discover in what estimation we are held, when we can no longer give hopes or fears.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 124.

J U S T I C E.

ONE of the principal parts of national felicity, arises from a wise and impartial administration of justice. Every man reposes upon the tribunals of his country, the stability of profession and the serenity of life. He therefore who unjustly exposes the courts of judicature to suspicion, either of partiality, or error, not only does an injury to those who dispense the laws, but diminishes the public confidence in the laws themselves, and shakes the foundation of public tranquillity.

Convicts Address, p. 20.

Of justice, one of the heathen sages has shewn, with great acuteness, that it was impressed upon mankind only by the inconveniencies which *injustice* had produced. "In the first ages, says he, men acted without any rule but the impulse of desire; they practised

practised injustice upon others, and suffered it from others in return; but, in time, it was discovered that the pain of suffering wrong, was greater than the pleasure of doing it, and mankind by a general compact, submitted to the restraint of laws, and resigned the pleasure to escape the pain.

Idler, v. 2, p. 203.

What the law does in every nation between individuals, justice ought to do between nations.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 9, p. 58.

INDUSTRY.

FEW things are impossible to industry and skill.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 88.

Many things difficult to design, prove easy to performance.

Ibid. p. 93.

He that shall walk with vigour three hours a-day, will pass, in seven years, a space equal to the circumference of the globe.

Ibid.

Whatever busies the mind without corrupting it, has, at least this use, that it rescues the day from idleness; and he that is never idle, will not often be vicious.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 97.

INDIS-

I N D I S C R E T I O N.

WE sometimes succeed by *indiscretion*, when we fail by *deep laid schemes*.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 10, p. 389.

I M I T A T I O N.

NO man was ever great by imitation.

Prince Abyssinia, p. 66.

It is justly considered as the greatest excellency of art, to imitate nature; but it requires judgement to distinguish those parts of nature which are most proper for imitation.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 21.

As not every instance of similitude can be considered as a proof of imitation, so not every imitation ought to be stigmatised as a plagiarism.—The adoption of a noble sentiment, or the insertion of a borrowed ornament, may sometimes display so much judgement, as will almost compensate for invention; and an inferior genius may, without any imputation of servility, pursue the path of the ancients, provided he declines to tread in their footsteps.

Ibid, v. 3, p. 232.

The reputation which arises from the detail, or transposition of borrowed sentiments, may spread for a while, like ivy on the rind of antiquity,

antiquity, but will be torn away by accident, or contempt, and suffered to rot, unheeded, on the ground.

Ibid, p. 292.

When the original is well chosen, and judiciously copied, the imitator often arrives at excellence, which he could never have attained without direction; for few are formed with abilities to discover new possibilities of excellence, and to distinguish themselves by means never tried before.

Ibid, v. 4, p. 25.

I N D O L E N C E.

IT is in vain to put wealth within the reach of him who will not stretch out his hand to take it.

Life of King.

Indolence is one of those vices from which those whom it once infects are seldom reformed.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 298.

Every other species of luxury operates upon some appetite that is quickly satiated, and requires some concurrence of art, or accident, which every place will not supply; but the *desire of ease* acts equally at all hours, and the longer it is indulged, is the more increased.

Ibid.

He

He that is himself weary, will soon weary the public. Let him, therefore, lay down his employment, whatever it be, who can no longer exert his former activity, or attention. Let him not endeavour to struggle with censure, or obstinately infest the stage, till a general hiss commands him to depart.

Ibid, v. 4, p. 258.

I D L E N E S S.

AS pride is sometimes hid under humility, idleness is often covered by turbulence and hurry. He that neglects his known duty, and real employment, naturally endeavours to croud his mind with something that may bar out the remembrance of his own folly, and does any thing but what he ought to do, with eager diligence, that he may keep himself in his own favour.

Idler, v. 1, p. 172.

Perhaps every man may date the predominance of those desires that disturb his life, and contaminate his conscience, from some unhappy hour, when too much leisure exposed him to their incursions; for he has lived with little observation, either on himself, or others, who does not know that to be idle is to be vicious.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 181.

There

There are said to be pleasures in madness, known only to madmen. There are certainly miseries in idleness, which the idler can only conceive.

Idler, v. 1, p. 15.

Of all the enemies of idleness, want is the most formidable. Fame is soon found to be a sound, and love a dream. Avarice and ambition may be justly suspected of being privy confederates with idleness; for when they have, for a while, protected their votaries, they often deliver them up, to end their lives under her dominion. Want always struggles against idleness; but want herself is often overcome, and every hour, shews the careful observer those who had rather live in ease than in plenty.

Ibid, p. 51.

I N T E G R I T Y.

INTEGRITY without knowledge is weak, and generally useless; and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.

P. of Abyssinia, p. 249.

I G N O R A N C E.

THE man who feels himself ignorant, should at least be modest.

Preliminary Discourse to the London Chronicle, p. 156.

I G N O-

Ignorance cannot always be inferred from inaccuracy, knowledge is not always present.

Notes upon Shakespeare, vol. 6, p. 101.

I G N O R A N C E,

(Compared with Knowledge.)

THE expectation of ignorance is indefinite, and that of knowledge often tyrannical. It is hard to satisfy those who know not what to demand, or those who demand, by design, what they think impossible to be done.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 63.

I G N O R A N C E,

(Compared with Confidence.)

IN things difficult there is danger from ignorance; in things easy, from confidence.

Preface to Dictionary, fol. p. 9.

I M P R U D E N C E.

THOSE who, in confidence of superior capacities and attainments, disregard the common maxims of life, ought to be reminded, that nothing will supply the want of prudence; and that negligence and irregularity, long con-

L

tinued

tinued, will make knowledge useleſs, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.

Life of Savage.

IMPRISONMENT.

FEW are mended by imprifonment; and he whoſe crimes have made confinement neceſſary, ſeldom makes any other uſe of his enlargement, than to do with greater cunning, what he did before with leſs.

False Alarm, p. 8.

The end of all civil regulations is to ſecure private happineſs from private malignity, to keep individuals from the power of one another. But this end is apparently neglected by *imprifonment for debt*, when a man, irritated with loſs, is allowed to be a judge of his own cauſe, and to aſſign the puniſhment of his own pain; when the diſtinction between guilt and unhappineſs, between caſualty and deſign, is entrusted to eyes blind with intereſt, to underſtandings depraved by reſentment.

Idler, v. I, p. 122.

In a priſon the awe of the public eye is loſt, and the power of the law is ſpent. There are few fears, there are no bluſhes. The lewd inflame the lewd; the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himſelf as he
can

can against his own sensibility, and endeavours to practise on others, the arts which are practised on himself, and gains the kindness of his associates by similitude of manners.

Ibid, p. 216.

It is not so dreadful in a high spirit to be imprisoned, as it is desirable in a state of disgrace to be sheltered from the scorn of the gazers.

Notes upon Shakespeare, vol. 6, p. 343.

I M P O S I T I O N.

THERE are those who having got the *cant of the day*, with a *superficial readiness of slight and cursory conversation*, who very often impose themselves as men of understanding, upon wise men.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 10, p. 401.

I M A G I N A T I O N.

IT is the great failing of a strong imagination to catch greedily at wonders.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 118.

A man who once resolves upon ideal discoveries, seldom searches long in vain.

Life of Sir T. Browne, p. 266.

It is a disposition to feel the force of words, and to combine the ideas annexed to them

with quickness, that shews one man's imagination to be better than another's, and distinguishes a fine taste from dulness and stupidity.

Review of the Sublime and Beautiful, p. 57.

I N T E L L I G E N C E.

WITHOUT intelligence man is not social, he is only gregarious; and little intelligence will there be, where all are constrained to daily labour, and every mind must wait upon the hand.

Western Islands, p. 317.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC I N T E L L I G E N C E.

OF remote transactions, the first accounts are always confused, and commonly exaggerated; and in domestic affairs, if the power to conceal is less, the interest to misrepresent is often greater; and what is sufficiently vexatious, truth seems to fly from curiosity; and as many enquiries produce many narratives, whatever engages the public attention, is immediately disguised by the embellishments of fiction.

Preliminary Discourse to the London Chronicle, p. 154.

I R R E-

I R R E S O L U T I O N .

HE that knows not whither to go, is in no haste to move.

Life of Swift.

S E L F - I M P O R T A N C E .

EVERY man is of importance to himself, and therefore, in his own opinion, to others; and supposing the world already acquainted with all his pleasures and his pains, is, perhaps, the first to publish injuries, or misfortunes, which had never been known unless related by himself, and at which those that hear him will only laugh; for no man sympathizes with the sorrows of vanity.

Life of Pope.

The man who threatens the world is always ridiculous; for the world can easily go on without him, and, in a short time, will cease to miss him.

Ibid.

I N S U L T .

WHATEVER be the motive of insult, it is always best to overlook it; for folly scarcely can deserve resentment, and malice is punished by neglect.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 221.

I N C R E D U L I T Y.

TO refuse credit, confers, for a moment, an appearance of superiority, which every little mind is tempted to assume, when it may be gained so cheaply, as by withdrawing attention from evidence, and declining the fatigue of comparing probabilities.

Idler, v. 2, p. 195.

The most pertinacious and vehement demonstrator may be wearied, in time, by continual negation, and incredulity, which an old poet, in his address to Raleigh, calls "the wit of fools," obtunds the arguments which it cannot answer, as woofsacks deaden arrows, though they cannot repel them.

Ibid, p. 196.

I N D U L G E N C E.

THE man who commits common faults, should not be precluded from common indulgence.

Preliminary Discourse to the London Chronicle, p. 155.

I N C L I N A T I O N.

IT may reasonably be asserted, that he who finds himself strongly attracted to any particular study, though it may happen to be out
of

of his proposed scheme, if it is not trifling or vicious, had better continue his application to it, since it is likely that he will, with much more ease and expedition, attain that which a warm inclination stimulates him to pursue, than that at which a prescribed law compels him to toil.

Idler, v. 2. p. 85.

RURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

○ WHETHER to plant a walk in undulating curves, and to place a bench at every turn where there is an object to catch the view ; to make water run where it will be heard, and to stagnate where it will be seen ; to leave intervals where the eye will be pleased, and to thicken the plantation where there is something to be hidden, demands any great powers of mind, we will not enquire. Perhaps a surly and sullen speculator may think such performances rather the sport, than the business of human reason. But it must be at least confessed, that to embellish the form of nature is an innocent amusement, and some praise must be allowed, by the most supercilious observer, to him who does best, what such multitudes are contending to do well.

Life of Shenstone.

KNOW.

K.

KNOWLEDGE.

MAN is not weak ; knowledge is more than equivalent to force.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 90.

As knowledge advances, pleasure passes from the eye to the ear ; but returns, as it declines, from the ear to the eye.

Pref. to Shakespeare, p. 34.

Other things may be seized by might, or purchased with money ; but knowledge is to be gained only by study, and study to be prosecuted only in retirement.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 37.

No degree of knowledge, attainable by man, is able to set him above the want of hourly assistance, or to extinguish the desire of fond endearments, and tender officiousness ; and therefore no one should think it unnecessary to learn those arts by which friendship may be gained. Kindness is preserved by a constant reciprocation of benefits, or interchange of pleasures ; but such benefits only can be bestowed, as others are capable to receive, and such pleasures only imparted, as others are qualified to enjoy. By this descent from the pinnacles of art, no honour will be lost ; for the condescensions of learning are
always

always overpaid by gratitude. An elevated genius employed in little things, appears, to use the simile of Longinus, "like the sun in its evening declination; he remits his splendor, but retains his magnitude; and pleases more, though he dazzles less."

Ibid, v. 3, p. 190.

The seeds of knowledge may be planted in solitude, but must be cultivated in public.

Ibid, v. 4, p. 48.

In all parts of human knowledge, whether terminating in science merely speculative, or operating upon life, private, or civil, are admitted some fundamental principles, or common axioms, which, being generally received, are little doubted, and being little doubted, have been rarely proved.

Taxation no Tyranny, p. 1.

One man may be often ignorant, but never ridiculous, another may be full of knowledge, whilst his variety often distracts his judgment, and his learning frequently is disgraced by his absurdities.

Preface to Dict. fol. p. 3.

It is to be lamented, that those who are most capable of improving mankind, very frequently neglect to communicate their knowledge, either because it is more pleasing to gather ideas than to impart them, or because,
to

to minds naturally great, few things appear of so much importance as to deserve the notice of the public.

Life of Sir Tho. Browne, p. 256.

Acquisitions of knowledge, like blazes of genius, are often fortuitous. Those who had proposed to themselves a methodical course of reading, light by accident on a new book, which seizes their thoughts, and kindles their curiosity, and opens an unexpected prospect, to which, the way which they had prescribed to themselves, would never have conducted them.

Idler, v. 2, p. 79.

All foreigners remark, that the knowledge of the common people of England is greater than that of any other vulgar.

Ditto, v. 1, p. 35.

K I N G S.

THE studies of princes seldom produce great effects; for princes draw, with meaner mortals, the lot of understanding; and since of many students not more than *one* can be hoped to advance to perfection, it is scarce to be expected to find that *one* a prince.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 99.

Kings, without some time passing their time without pomp, and without acquaintance with the various forms of life, and with the genuine

ine passions, interests, desires, and distresses of mankind, see the world in a mist, and bound their views to a narrow compass. It was, perhaps, to the private condition in which Cromwell first entered the world, that he owed the superiority of understanding he had over most of our kings. In that state, he learned the art of secret transactions, and the knowledge by which he was able to oppose zeal to zeal, and make one enthusiast destroy another.

Ibid, p. 100.

It is a position long received amongst politicians, that the loss of a king's power is soon followed by the loss of life.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 6, p. 440.

L.

L I F E.

LIFE is not to be counted by the ignorance of infancy, or the imbecility of age. We are long before we are able to think, and we soon cease from the power of acting.

Prince of Abissinia, p. 26.

Human life is every where a state in which much is to be endured, and little to be enjoyed.

Ibid, p. 78.

Life

Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot ultimately be defeated.

Preface to Dictionary, fol. p. 10.

The great art of life is to play for much, and stake little.

Dissertation on Authors, p. 29.

It has always been lamented, that of the little time allotted to man, much must be spent upon superfluities. Every prospect has its obstructions, which we must break to enlarge our view. Every step of our progress finds impediments, which, however eager to go forward, we must stop to remove.

Preliminary Discourse to London Chronicle, p. 153.

An even and unvaried tenor of life always hides from our apprehension the approach of its end. Succession is not perceived but by variation. He that lives to-day as he lived yesterday, and expects that as the present day, such will be to-morrow, easily conceives time as running in a circle, and returning to itself. The uncertainty of our situation is impressed commonly by dissimilitude of condition, and it is only by finding life changeable, that we are reminded of its shortness.

Idler, v. 2, p. 282.

He that embarks in the voyage of life, will always wish to advance rather by the impulse
of

of the wind, than the strokes of the oar; and many founder in their passage, while they lie waiting for the gale.

Ibid., v. 1, p. 7.

A minute analysis of life at once destroys that splendour which dazzles the imagination. Whatsoever grandeur can display, or luxury enjoy is procured by offices of which the mind shrinks from the contemplation. All the delicacies of the table may be traced back to the shambles and the dunghill ---- all magnificence of building was hewn from the quarry, and all the pomp of ornament dug from among the damps and darkness of the mine.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 2, p. 73.

In the different degrees of life, there will be often found much *meanness* among the great, and much *greatness* amongst the mean.

Ibid. v. 3, p. 181.

Every man has seen the *Mean* too often proud of the *humility* of the great, and perhaps the great may sometimes be *humbled in the praises* of the Mean; particularly of those who commend them without conviction, or discernment.

Ibid. v. 4, p. 21.

When we see by so many examples, how

M

few

few are the necessaries of life, we should learn what madness there is in so much superfluity.

Ibid. v. 8, p. 345.

LEARNING.

IT is not by comparing *line* with *line*, that the merit of great works is to be estimated; but by their general effects and ultimate result.

Life of Dryden.

When learning was first rising on the world, in the fifteenth century, ages so long accustomed to darkness, were too much dazzled with its light to see any thing distinctly. The first race of scholars, hence, for the most part, were learning to speak rather than to think, and were therefore more studious of elegance than truth. The contemporaries of Boethius thought it sufficient to know what the ancients had delivered; the examination of tenets and facts was reserved for another generation.

Western Islands p. 28.

In nations where there is hardly the use of letters, what is once out of sight, is lost for ever. They think but little, and of their few thoughts none are wasted on the part in which they are neither interested by fear nor hope. Their only registers are stated observances
and

and practical representations ; for this reason an age of ignorance is an age of ceremony. Pageants and processions, and commemorations, gradually shrink away as better methods come into use, of recording events and preserving rights.

Ibid. p. 145.

False hopes and false terrors are equally to be avoided. Every man who proposes to grow eminent by learning, should carry in his mind at once the difficulty of excellence, and the force of industry ; and remember that fame is not conferred but as the recompence of labour ; and that labour, vigorously continued, has not often failed of its reward.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 155.

Literature is a kind of intellectual light, which, like the light of the sun, may sometimes enable us to see what we do not like ; but who would wish to escape unpleasing objects, by condemning himself to perpetual darkness ?

Dissertation on Authors, p. 22.

It is the great excellence of learning, that it borrows very little from time or place. It is not confined to season, or to climate ; to

cities, or the country ; but may be cultivated and enjoyed where no other pleasure can be obtained.

Idler, v. 2, p. 234.

L O V E.

IT is not hard to love those from whom nothing can be feared.

Life of Addison.

In love it has been held a maxim, that success is most easily obtained by indirect, and unperceived approaches; he who too soon professes himself a lover, raises obstacles to his own wishes; and those whom disappointments have taught experience, endeavour to conceal their passion, till they believe their mistress wishes for the discovery.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 3.

Love being always subject to the operations of time, suffers change and diminution.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 10. p. 366.

S E L F - L O V E.

PARTIALITY to ourselves is seen in a variety of instances. The liberty of the press is a blessing, when we are inclined to write against others; and a calamity, when we find ourselves overborne by the multitude of our assailants;

assailants; as the power of the crown is always thought too great by those who suffer through its influence, and too little by those in whose favour it is exerted. A standing army is generally accounted necessary, by those who command, and dangerous and oppressive by those who support it.

Life of Savage.

To charge those favourable representations which every man gives of himself, with the guilt of hypocritical falsehood, would shew more severity than knowledge. The writer commonly believes himself. Almost every man's thoughts, whilst they are general, are right; and most hearts are pure, whilst temptation is away. It is easy to awaken generous sentiments in privacy,---to despise death where there is no danger,---to glow with benevolence where there is nothing to be given. Whilst such ideas are formed, they are felt, and self-love does not suspect the gleam of virtue to be the meteor of fancy.

Life of Pope.

L A N G U A G E.

WHEN the matter is low and scanty, a dead language, in which nothing is mean, because nothing is familiar, affords great convenience.

Life of Addison.

Language is only the instrument of science,
and words are but the signs of ideas.

Pref. to Dict. fol. p. 2.

However academies have been instituted to guard the avenues of their languages ; to retain fugitives and repulse intruders ; their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain. Sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints ; to enchain syllables and lash the wind are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. Among a people polished by art, and classed by subordination, those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas ; and every increase of knowledge, whether real, or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience ; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions. As any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it ; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

Ibid. p. 9.

It is incident to words, as to their authors,
to degenerate from their ancestors, and to
change

change their manners when they change their country.

Ibid. p. 3.

To our language may be, with great justice, applied the observation of Quintilian, "that speech was not formed by an analogy sent from heaven." It did not descend to us in a state of uniformity and perfection, but was produced by necessity, and enlarged by accident, and is therefore composed of dissimilar parts, thrown together by negligence, by affectation, by learning, or by ignorance.

Plan of an English Dict. p. 41.

No nation can trace their language beyond the second period; and even of that it does not often happen that many monuments remain.

Idler, v. 2, p. 62.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THERE is not, perhaps, one of the liberal arts which may not be completely learned in the English language.

Ibid. p. 219.

IN our language *two negatives* did not originally *affirm*, but *strengthen the negation*.—This mode of speech was in time changed,
but

but as the change was made in opposition to long customs it proceeded gradually, and uniformity was not obtained but through an intermediate confusion.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 4, p. 346.

L A W S.

IT is, perhaps, impossible to review the laws of any country, without discovering many defects, and many superfluities. Laws often continue when their reasons have ceased. Laws made for the first state of the society, continue unabolished when the general form of life is changed. Parts of the judicial procedure, which were at first only accidental, become, in time, essential; and formalities are accumulated on each other, till the art of litigation requires more study than the discovery of right.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 112.

To embarrass justice by multiplicity of laws, or to hazard it by confidence in judges, seems to be the opposite rocks on which all civil institutions have been wrecked, and between which, legislative wisdom has never yet found an open passage.

Ibid.

It

It is observed, that a corrupt society has many laws.

Idler, v. 2, p. 186.

L I B E R T Y.

A Z E A L, which is often thought, and called liberty, sometimes disguises from the world, and not rarely from the mind which it possesses, an envious desire of plundering wealth, or degrading greatness; and of which the immediate tendency is innovation and anarchy, or imperious eagerness to subvert and confound, with very little care what shall be established.

Life of Akenfide.

L O Y A L T Y.

A S a man inebriated only by vapours, soon recovers in the open air, a nation discontented to madness, without any adequate cause, will return to its wits and allegiance, when a little pause has cooled it to reflection.

False Alarm, p. 53.

MARRIAGE.

M.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE has many pains, but celibacy has no pleasures.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 158.

The infelicities of marriage are not to be urged against its institution, as the miseries of life would prove equally, that life cannot be the gift of heaven.

Ibid, p. 169.

Marriage is not commonly unhappy, but as life is unhappy, and most of those who complain of connubial miseries, have as much satisfaction as their natures would have admitted, or their conduct procured, in any other condition.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 272.

When we see the avaricious and crafty taking companions to their tables and their beds, without any enquiry but after farms and money; or the giddy and thoughtless uniting themselves for life, to those whom they have only seen by the light of tapers; when parents make articles for children without enquiring after their consent; when some marry for heirs to disappoint their brothers; and others throw themselves into the arms of those whom they

they do not love, because they have found themselves rejected where they were more solicitous to please; when some marry because their servants cheat them; some because they squander their own money; some because their houses are pestered with company; some because they will live like other people; and some because they are sick of themselves, we are not so much inclined to wonder that marriage is sometimes unhappy, as that it appears so little loaded with calamity; and cannot but conclude, that society has something in itself eminently agreeable to human nature, when we find its pleasures so great, that even the ill-choice of a companion can hardly over-balance them.—Those, therefore, of the above description, that should rail against matrimony, should be informed, that they are neither to wonder, or repine, that a contract begun on such principles, has ended in disappointment.

Ibid, p. 274 & 276.

Men generally pass the first weeks of matrimony, like those who consider themselves as taking the last draught of pleasure, and resolve not to quit the bowl without a surfeit.

Ibid, v. 4, p. 41.

Marriage should be considered as the most
solemn

solemn league of perpetual friendship; a state from which artifice and concealment are to be banished for ever; and in which every act of dissimulation is a breach of faith.

Ibid, p. 43.

A Poet may praise many whom he would be afraid to marry, and, perhaps, marry one whom he would have been ashamed to praise. Many qualities contribute to domestic happiness, upon which poetry has no colours to bestow, and many airs and sallies may delight imagination, which he who flatters them, never can approve. There are charms made only for distant admiration—no spectacle is nobler than a blaze.

Life of Waller.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

FROM early marriages proceeds the rivalry of parents and children. The son is eager to enjoy the world, before the father is willing to forsake it; and there is hardly room at once for two generations. The daughter begins to bloom, before the mother can be content to fade; and neither can forbear to wish for the absence of the other.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 173.

LATE

L A T E M A R R I A G E S.

THOSE who marry late in life, will find it dangerous to suspend their fate upon each other, at a time when opinions are fixed, and habits are established ; when friendships have been contracted on both sides ; when life has been planned into method, and the mind has long enjoyed the contemplation of its own prospects. They will probably escape the encroachment of their children ; but, in diminution of this advantage, they will be likely to leave them, ignorant and helpless, to a guardian's mercy ; or if that should not happen, they must, at least, go out of the world, before they see those whom they love best, either wife or great :—From their children, if they have less to fear, they have also less to hope ; and they lose, without equivalent, the joys of early love, and the convenience of uniting with manners pliant, and minds susceptible of new impressions, which might wear away their dissimilitudes by long cohabitation, as soft bodies, by continual attrition, conform their surfaces to each other.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 175 & 177.

N

COMPA-

COMPARISON BETWEEN EARLY AND LATE MARRIAGES.

IT will be generally found, that those who marry late are best pleased with their children; and those who marry early, with their partners.

Ibid, p. 178.

M A L I C E.

WE should not despise the malice of the weakest. We should remember, that venom supplies the want of strength; and that the lion may perish by the puncture of an asp.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 163.

The natural discontent of inferiority will seldom fail to operate, in some degree of malice, against him who professes to superintend the conduct of others, especially if he seats himself uncalled in the chair of judicature, and exercises authority by his own commission.

Idler, v. 1, p. 97.

M A N.

MAN's study of himself, and the knowledge of his own station in the ranks of being,
and

and his various relations to the innumerable multitudes which surround him, and with which his Maker has ordained him to be united, for the reception and communication of happiness, should begin with the first glimpse of reason, and only end with life itself. Other acquisitions are merely temporary benefits, except as they contribute to illustrate the knowledge, and confirm the practice, of morality and piety, which extend their influence beyond the grave, and encrease our happiness through endless duration.

Preface to the Preceptor, p. 75.

M A N N E R S.

THE manners of a people are not to be found in the schools of learning, or the palaces of greatness, where the national character is obscured, or obliterated by travel, or instruction, by philosophy, or vanity; nor is public happiness to be estimated by the assemblies of the gay, or the banquets of the rich. The great mass of nations is neither rich nor gay. They whose aggregate constitutes the people, are found in the streets and the villages; in the shops and farms; and from them, collec-

tively considered, must the measure of general prosperity be taken. As they approach to delicacy, a nation is refined; as their conveniences are multiplied, a nation, at least a commercial nation, must be denominated wealthy.

Western Islands, p. 45.

Such manners as depend upon standing relations and general passions are co-extended with the race of man; but those modifications of life, and peculiarities of practice, which are the progeny of error and perverseness, or at best of some accidental influence, or transient persuasion, must perish with their parents.

Life of Butler.

M A D N E S S.

IT is very common for madmen to catch an accidental hint, and strain it to the purpose predominant in their minds—Hence Shakespeare makes Lear pick up a *flock*, who from this immediately thinks to surprise his enemies by a troop of horse shod with *flocks*, or felt.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 9, p. 527.

MEAN-

M E A N N E S S.

AN infallible characteristic of meanness is cruelty.

Falſe Alarm, p. 49.

M E R C H A N T.

NO mercantile man, or mercantile nation, has any friendship but for money; and alliance between them will laſt no longer than their common ſafety, or common profit is endangered; no longer than they have an enemy who threatens to take from each more than either can ſteal from the other.

Political ſtate of Great Britain, p. 50.

A merchant's deſire is not of glory, but of gain; not of public wealth, but of private emolument; he is therefore rarely to be conſulted about war and peace, or any deſigns of wide extent and diſtant conſequence.

Taxation no Tyranny, p. 9.

M E M O R Y.

It may be obſerved that we are apt to promiſe to ourſelves a more laſting memory than the changing ſtate of human things admits—late events obliterate the former—the civil

wars have left in this nation scarcely any tradition of more antient history.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 6, p. 124.

WE suffer equal pain from the pertinacious adhesion of unwelcome images, as from the evanescence of those which are pleasing and useful; and it may be doubted, whether we should be more benefited by the art of memory, or the art of forgetfulness.

Idler, v. 2. p. 110.

Forgetfulness is necessary to remembrance.

Ibid.

To forget, or to remember at pleasure, are equally beyond the power of man. Yet, as memory may be assisted by method, and the decays of knowledge repaired by stated times of recollection, so the power of forgetting is capable of improvement. Reason will, by a resolute contest, prevail over imagination; and the power may be obtained of transferring the attention as judgment shall direct.

Ibid. p. 112.

Memory is like all other human powers, with which no man can be satisfied who measures them by what he can conceive, or by what he can desire. He, therefore, that after the perusal of a book, finds few ideas remaining in his mind, is not to consider the
disap-

disappointment as peculiar to himself, or to resign all hopes of improvement, because he does not retain what even the author has, perhaps, forgotten.

Ibid. p. 120.

The true art of memory is the art of attention. No man will read with much advantage, who is not able, at pleasure, to evacuate his mind, and who brings not to his author an intellect defecated and pure; neither turbid with care, nor agitated with pleasure. If the repositories of thought are already full, what can they receive? If the mind is employed on the past, or future, the book will be held before the eyes in vain.

Ibid. p. 123.

M I N D.

AN envious and unsocial mind, too proud to give pleasure and too sullen to receive it, always endeavours to hide its malignity from the world and from itself—under the plainness of simple honesty, or the dignity of haughty independence.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 2, p. 270.

M I N U T E N E S S.

THE parts of the greatest things are little;
what

what is little can be but pretty, and by claiming dignity, becomes ridiculous.

Life of Cowley.

M I S E R Y.

IF misery be the effect of virtue, it ought to be revered; if of ill fortune, it ought to be pitied; and if of vice, not to be insulted; because it is, perhaps, itself a punishment adequate to the crime by which it was produced; and the humanity of that man can deserve no panegyric, who is capable of reproaching a criminal in the hands of the executioner.

Ditto of Savage.

The misery of man proceeds not from any single crush of overwhelming evil, but from small vexations continually repeated.

Ditto of Pope.

That misery does not make all virtuous, experience too certainly informs us; but it is no less certain, that of what virtue there is, misery produces far the greater part. Physical evil may be therefore endured with patience, since it is the cause of moral good; and patience itself is one virtue by which we
are

are prepared for that state in which evil shall be no more.

Idler, v. 2, p. 211.

M I R T H.

MERRIMENT is always the effect of a sudden impression; the jest which is expected is already destroyed.

Idler, v. 2, p. 32.

Any passion, too strongly agitated, puts an end to that tranquillity which is necessary to mirth. Whatever we ardently wish to gain, we must, in the same degree, be afraid to loose; and fear and pleasure cannot dwell together.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 244.

M O N E Y.

TO mend the world by banishing money is an old contrivance of those who did not consider that the quarrels and mischiefs which arise from money as the sign, or ticket of riches, must, if money were to cease, arise immediately from riches themselves, and could never be at an end 'till every man was contented with his own share of the goods of life.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 6, p. 388.

NATURE

N.

N A T U R E.

NOTHING can please many, and please long, but just representations of general nature.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 8.

The power of nature is only the power of using, to any certain purpose, the materials which diligence procures, or opportunity supplies.

Ibid. p. 39.

ENGLISH NABOBS, &c.

THOSE who make an illegal use of power in foreign countries, to enrich themselves and dependants ; live with hearts full of that malignity which fear of detection always generates in them, who are to defend unjust acquisitions against lawful authority ; and when they come home with riches thus acquired, they bring minds hardened in evil ; too proud for reproof, and too stupid for reflection.----- They offend the high by their insolence, and corrupt the low by their examples.

Falkland Islands, p. 11.

N E G L I G E N C E.

NO man can safely do that by others, which might be done by himself. He that indulges
negli-

negligence, will quickly become ignorant of his own affairs ; and he that trusts without reserve, will at last be deceived.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 14.

N O V E L T Y.

TO oblige the most fertile genius to say only what is *new*, would be to contract his volumes to a few pages.

Idler, v. 2, p. 187.

O.

O P I N I O N.

THE opinion prevalent in one age, as truths above the reach of controversy, are confuted and rejected in another, and rise again to reception in remoter times. Thus, the human mind is kept in motion without progress. Thus, sometimes, truth and error, and sometimes contrarieties of error, take each other's place by reciprocal invasion.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 54.

Much of the pain and pleasure of mankind arises from the conjectures which every one makes of the thoughts of others. We all enjoy praise which we do not hear, and resent contempt which we do not see.

Idler, v. 2, p. 280.

O P.

O P P O R T U N I T Y.

TO improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach, is the great art of life. Many wants are suffered which might have once been supplied, and much time is lost in regretting the time which had been lost before.

The Patriot, p. 1.

He that waits for an opportunity to do much at once, may breathe out his life in idle wishes, and regret, in the last hour, his useless intentions and barren zeal.

Idler, v. 1, p. 22.

O A T H S.

RASH oaths whether kept, or broken frequently produce guilt.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 2, p. 402.

P.

P A R E N T S.

IN general, those parents have most reverence, who most deserve it; for he that lives well, cannot be despised.

P. of Abyssinia, p. 155.

PATRIOT

P A T R I O T.

A PATRIOT is he, whose public conduct is regulated by one single motive, viz. *the love of his country*; who, as an agent, in parliament, has for himself, neither hope, nor fear; neither kindness, nor resentment; but refers every thing to the common interest.

The Patriot, p. 3.

P A S S I O N.

THE adventitious peculiarities of personal habits are only superficial dies, bright and pleasing for a while, yet soon fading to a dim tint, without any remains of former lustre. But the discrimination of true passion are the colours of nature; they pervade the whole mass, and can only perish with the body that exhibits them.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 13.

Passion, in its first violence, controls interest, as the eddy, for a while, runs against the stream.

Taxation no Tyranny, p. 3.

P A I N.

PAIN is less subject than pleasure to caprices of expression.

Idler, v. 1, p. 282.

O

PA-

P A T R O N A G E.

A MAN conspicuous in a high station, who multiplies hopes, that he may multiply dependents, may be considered as a beast of prey.

Idler, v. 1, p. 79.

To solicit patronage is, at least, in the event, to set virtue to sale. None can be pleased without praise, and few can be praised without falsehood ; few can be assiduous without servility, and none can be servile without corruption.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 298.

P L E A S U R E.

WHATEVER professes to benefit by pleasing, must please at once. What is perceived by slow degrees, may gratify us with the consciousness of improvement, but will never strike us with the sense of pleasure.

Life of Cowley.

Pleasure is very seldom found where it is sought ; our brightest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks. The flowers which scatter their odours from time to time in the paths of life, grow up
without

without culture from seeds scattered by chance.

Idler, v. 2, p. 31.

The great source of pleasure is variety. Uniformity must tire at last, though it be uniformity of excellence. We love to expect, and when expectation is disappointed, or gratified, we want to be again expecting.

Life of Butler.

PLEASURES OF LOCAL EMOTION.

TO abstract the mind from all local emotion, would be impossible, if it were endeavoured; and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me, and far from my friends, be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent, and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.

Western Islands, p. 346.

P O E T S A N D P O E T R Y .

IN almost all countries, the most antient poets are considered as the best. Whether it be that every other kind of knowledge is an acquisition gradually attained, and poetry is a gift conferred at once ; or that the first poetry of every nation, surprised them as a novelty, and retained the credit by consent, which it received by accident at first ; or whether, as the province of poetry is to describe nature and passion, which are always the same, the first writers took possession of the most striking objects for description, and the most probable occurrences for fiction, and left nothing to those, that followed them, but transcription of the same events, and new combinations of the same images. Whatever be the reason, it is commonly observed, that the early writers are in possession of *nature*, and their followers of *art*.

P. of Abyssinia, p. 64 and 65.

Compositions, merely pretty, have the fate of other pretty things, and are quitted in time for some thing useful. They are flowers fragrant and fair, but of short duration ; or they are blossoms only to be valued as they foretell fruits.

Life of Waller.

Poetical

Poetical devotion cannot often please. A poet may describe the beauty and grandeur of nature ; the flowers of the spring, and the harvests of the autumn, the vicissitudes of the tide, and the revolution of the sky, and praise the Maker for his works in lines which no reader shall lay aside, but the subject of the description is not *God*, but the *works of God*. From poetry the reader expects, and from good poetry always obtains, the enlargement of his comprehension, and elevation of his fancy ; but this is rarely to be hoped by Christians from metrical devotion. Whatever is great, desirous, or tremendous, is comprised in the name of the Supreme Being. OMNIPOTENCE cannot be exalted. INFINITY cannot be amplified. PERFECTION cannot be improved.

Ibid.

It is a general rule in poetry, that all appropriated terms of art, should be sunk in general expressions ; because poetry is to speak an universal language. This rule is still stronger with regard to arts not liberal, or confined to few, and therefore far removed from common knowledge.

Life of Dryden.

A mythological fable seldom pleases. The story we are accustomed to reject as false, and the manners are so distant from our own, that we know them not by sympathy, but by study.

Life of Smith.

No poem should be long, of which the purpose is only to strike the fancy, without enlightening the understanding by precept, ratiocination, or narrative. — A blaze first pleases, and then tires the sight.

Life of Fenton.

After all the refinements of subtilty, and the dogmatism of learning, all claim to poetical honours must be finally decided by the common sense of readers, uncorrupted with literary prejudices.

Life of Gray.

Tho' Poets profess fiction, the legitimate end of fiction is the conveyance of truth, and he that has flattery ready for all whom the vicissitudes of the world happen to exalt, must be scorned as a prostituted mind, that may retain the glitter of wit, but has lost the dignity of virtue.

Life of Waller.

It does not always happen that the success of a poet is proportionate to his labour. The
same

same observation may be extended to all works of imagination, which are often influenced by causes wholly out of the performer's power, by the hints of which he perceives not the origin, by sudden elevations of mind which he cannot produce in himself, and which sometimes rise when he expects them least.

Dissertation on Pope's Epitaphs, p. 320.

P O V E R T Y.

POVERTY has, in large cities, very different appearances. It is often concealed in splendor, and often in extravagance. It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest. They support themselves by temporary expedients, and every day is lost in contriving for to-morrow.

Prince Abyssinia, p. 151.

It is the great privilege of poverty to be happy unenvied, to be healthful without physic, and secure without a guard. To obtain from the bounty of nature what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of artists, and the attendants of flatterers and spies.

Rambler, v. 4. p. 229.

There

There are natural reasons why poverty does not easily conciliate. He that has been confined from his infancy to the conversation of the lowest classes of mankind, must necessarily want those accomplishments which are the usual means of attracting favour; and though truth, fortitude, and probity give an indisputable right to reverence and kindness, they will not be distinguished by common eyes, unless they are brightened by elegance of manners, but are cast aside, like unpolished gems, of which none but the artist knows the intrinsic value, 'till their asperities are smoothed, and their incrustations rubbed away.

Ibid, p. 35.

Nature makes us poor, only when we want necessaries, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

Idler, v. 1, p. 208.

In a long continuance of poverty, it cannot well be expected that any character should be exactly uniform. There is a degree of want, by which the freedom of agency is almost destroyed; and long associations with fortuitous companions, will, at last, relax the strictness of truth, and abate the fervor of sincerity.---
Of such a man, it is surely some degree of
praise

praise to say, that he preserved the source of action unpolluted; that his principles were never shaken; that his distinctions of right and wrong were never confounded, and that his faults had nothing of malignity, or design, but proceeded from some unexpected pressure, or casual temptation. A man doubtful of his dinner, or trembling at a creditor, is not much disposed to abstracted meditation, or remote enquiries.

Life of Collins.

POVERTY AND IDLENESS.

TO be idle and to be poor have always been reproaches, and therefore every man endeavours, with his utmost care, to hide his poverty from others, and his idleness from himself.

Idler, v. 1, p. 93.

P O L I T I C K S.

POLITICAL truth is equally in danger from the praises of courtiers, and the exclamation of patriots.

Life of Waller.

It

It is convenient, in the conflict of factions, to have that disaffection known, which cannot safely be punished.

Ibid.

He that changes his party by his humour, is not more virtuous, than he that changes it by his interest. He loves himself rather than truth.

Life of Milton.

Faction seldom leaves a man honest, however it might find him.

Ibid.

A wise minister should conclude, that the flight of every honest man is a loss to the community. That those who are unhappy without guilt, ought to be relieved; and the life which is over-burthened by accidental calamities, set at ease by the care of the public; and that those who by their misconduct have forfeited their claim to favour, ought rather to be made useful to the society which they have injured, than be driven from it.

Life of Savage.

There is reason to expect that as the world is more enlightened, policy and morality will at last be reconciled, and that nations will learn not to do, what they would not suffer.

Falkland Islands, p. 10.

The

The power of a political treatise depends much on the disposition of the people. When a nation is combustible, a spark will set it on fire.

Life of Swift.

When a political design has ended in miscarriage, or success; when every eye and every ear is witness to general discontent, or general satisfaction, it is then a proper time to disentangle confusion, and illustrate obscurity; to shew by what causes every event was produced, and in what effects it is likely to terminate: to lay down with distinct particularity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives: to shew whence happiness, or calamity is derived, and whence it may be expected, and honestly to lay before the people, what enquiry can gather of the past, and conjecture can estimate of the future.

Observations of the State of Affairs in 1756---p. 17.

P R A I S E.

PRAISE is so pleasing to the mind of man that it is the original motive of almost all our actions.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 178.

They who are seldom gorged to the full
with

with praise, may be safely fed with gross compliments ; for the appetite must be satisfied before it is disgusted.

Ibid, p. 180.

That praise is worth nothing of which the price is known.

Life of Waller.

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value only to its scarcity. It becomes cheap as it becomes vulgar, and will no longer raise expectation, or animate enterprize. It is, therefore, not only necessary that wickedness, even when it is not safe to censure it, be denied applause, but that goodness be commended only in proportion to its degree ; and that the garlands due to the great benefactors of mankind, be not suffered to fade upon the brow of him, who can boast only petty services and easy virtues.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 181.

The real satisfaction which praise can afford, is when what is repeated aloud, agrees with the whispers of conscience, by shewing us that we have not endeavoured to deserve well in vain.

Ibid, p. 183.

Every man willingly gives value to the praise, which he receives, and considers the sentence passed in his favour, as the sentence
of

of discernment. We admire in a friend that understanding which selected us for confidence. We admire more in a patron that judgement, which instead of scattering bounty indiscriminately, directed it to us ; and those performances which gratitude forbids us to blame, affection will easily dispose us to exalt.

Life of Hallifax.

To be at once in any great degree *loved* and *praised* is truly rare.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 9, p. 176.

P R I D E.

SMALL things make mean men proud.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 280.

Pride is a vice, which pride itself inclines every man to find in others, and to overlook in himself.

Life of Sir T. Browne, p. 280.

PRIDE AND ENVY.

PRIDE is seldom delicate, it will please itself with very mean advantages ; and envy feels not its own happiness, but when it may be compared with the misery of others.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 60.

P

COMPARI-

COMPARISON *between* A DRAMATIC
POET *and* A STATESMAN.

Distrest alike the statesman with the wit,
 When one a *Borough* courts---and one the *Pit* ;
 The busy candidates for power and fame
 Have hopes and fears and wishes just the same ;
 Disabled both to combat, or to fly,
 Must hear all taunts, and hear without reply :
 Uncheck'd on both loud rabbles vent their rage
 As mongrels bay the lion in the cage.
 Th'offended Burgeſs hoards his angry tale
 For that bleſt year when all that Vote may rail ;
 Their ſchemes of ſpite the poets foes diſmiſs
 'Till that glad night when all that hate may hiſs.
 This day the powdered curls and golden coat
 Says ſwelling *Criſpin*, begged a cobbler's vote.
 This night our wit, the pert apprentice cries,
 Lies at my feet ; I hiſs him and he dies ;
 The great 'tis true can damn th'electing tribe,
 The bard can only ſuppliate—not bribe.

Prologue to the Good-natured Man,

P R A Y E R,

(*Its proper Objects.*)

----- Petitions yet remain
 Which Heaven may hear, nor deem Religion vain ;
 Still raiſe for *good* the ſupplicating voice,
 But leave to Heaven the meaſure and the choice ;
 Safe in his power whoſe eyes diſcern afar
 The ſecret ambuſh of a ſpecious prayer,
 Implore his aid, in his deciſion reſt,
 Secure whate'er he gives, he gives the beſt.

Yet

Yet when the sense of sacred presence fires,
 And strong devotion to the skies aspires,
 Pour forth thy fervours for a *healthful mind*,
Obedient passions, and a *will resigned* ;
 For *Love* which scarce collective man can fill,
 For *Patience* sovereign o'er transmutated ill,
 For *Faith*, that panting for a happier seat
 Counts Death kind Nature's signal for retreat.
 These goods for man the laws of Heaven ordain,
 These goods he grants who grants the pow'r to gain ;
 With these celestial wisdom calms the mind,
 And makes the happiness she does not find.

Vanity of Human Wishes.

PROSPERITY.

PROSPERITY, as is truly asserted by Seneca, very much obstructs the knowledge of ourselves. No man can form a just estimate of his own powers, by inactive speculation. That fortitude which has encountered no dangers, that prudence which has surmounted no difficulties, that integrity which has been attacked by no temptations, can at best be considered but as gold, not yet brought to the test, of which therefore the true value cannot be assigned. Equally necessary is some variety of fortune to a nearer inspection of the manners, principles and affections of mankind.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 263.

Moderation in prosperity, is a virtue very difficult to all mortals.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 137.

P E E V I S H N E S S.

PEEVISHNESS, though sometimes it arises from old age, or the consequence of some misery, it is frequently one of the attendants on the prosperous, and is employed by insolence, in exacting homage; or by tyranny, in harassing subjection. It is the offspring of idleness, or pride; of idleness, anxious for trifles or pride, unwilling, to endure the least obstruction of her wishes. Such is the consequence of peevishness; it can be borne only when it is despised.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 114.

It is not easy to imagine a more unhappy condition than that of dependance on a peevish man. In every other state of inferiority, the certainty of pleasing is perpetually increased by a fuller knowledge of our duty, and kindness and confidence are strengthened by every new act of trust, and proof of fidelity. But peevishness sacrifices to a momentary offence, the obsequiousness, or usefulness,
of

of half a life, and as more is performed, en-
creases her exactions.

Ibid, v. 3, p. 39.

Peevishness is generally the vice of narrow
minds, and except when it is the effect of an-
guish and disease, by which the resolution is
broken, and the mind made too feeble to bear
the lightest addition to its miseries, proceeds
from an unreasonable persuasion of the impor-
tance of trifles. The proper remedy against it
is, to consider the dignity of human nature,
and the folly of suffering perturbation and un-
easiness, from causes unworthy of our notice.

Ibid, p. 41.

P E O P L E.

NO people can be great who have ceased to
be virtuous.

Political state of Great Britain, p. 56.

The prosperity of a people is proportionate
to the number of hands and minds usefully
employed. To the community, sedition is a
fever, corruption is a gangrene, and idleness
an atrophy. Whatever body, and whatever
society wastes more than it requires, must gra-
dually decay; and every being that continues
to be fed, and ceases to labour, takes away
something from the public stock.

Idler, v. 1, p. 121.

Great regard should be paid to the voice of the people in cases where knowledge has been forced upon them by *experience*, without long deductions, or deep researches.

Rambler, vol. 1, p. 150.

P E D A N T R Y.

IT is as possible to become pedantic by fear of pedantry, as to be troublesome by ill-timed civility.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 76.

P U N C T U A L I T Y.

PUNCTUALITY is a quality which the interest of mankind requires to be diffused through all the ranks of life, but which many seem to consider as a vulgar and ignoble virtue, below the ambition of greatness, or attention of wit, scarcely requisite amongst men of gaiety and spirit, and sold at its highest rate, when it is sacrificed to a frolic or a jest.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 223.

P R U D E N C E.

PRUDENCE is of more frequent use than any other intellectual quality; it is exerted
on

on slight occasions, and called into act by the cursory business of common life.

Idler, v. 2, p. 25.

Prudence operates on life in the same manner as rules on composition ; it produces vigilance rather than elevation, rather prevents loss than procures advantage, and often escapes miscarriages, but seldom reaches either power, or honour.

Ibid.

PRUDENCE AND JUSTICE.

ARISTOTLE is praised for naming fortitude, first of the cardinal virtues, as that without which no other virtue can steadily be practised ; but he might, with equal propriety, have placed *prudence* and *justice* before it ; since without prudence, fortitude is mad, without justice it is mischievous.

Life of Pope.

PREJUDICE.

TO be prejudiced is always to be weak, yet there are prejudices so near to being laudable, that they have been often praised, and are always pardoned.

Taxation no Tyranny, p. 3.

PEACE.

P E A C E.

PEACE is easily made, when it is necessary to both parties.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 121.

P R A C T I C E.

IN every art, *practice* is much; in arts manual, practice is almost the whole; precept can at most but warn against error, it can never bestow excellence.

Life of Roger Ascham, p. 240.

P I E T Y.

PIETY is elevation of mind towards the Supreme Being, and extension of the thought to another life. The other life is future, and the Supreme Being is invisible. None would have recourse to an invisible power, but that all other subjects had eluded their hopes. None would fix their attention upon the future, but that they are discontented with the present. If the senses were feasted with perpetual pleasure, they would always keep the mind in subjection. Reason has no authority over us, but by its power to warn us against evil.

Idler, v. 2, p. 209.

PRE-

P E R F E C T I O N.

TO pursue perfection in any science, where perfection is unattainable, is like the first inhabitants of Arcadia to chase the sun, which when they had reached the hill, where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

Life of Waller.

It seldom happens that all the necessary causes concur to any great effect. Will is wanting to power, or power to will, or both are impeded by external obstructions.

Life of Dryden.

An imperial crown cannot be one continued diamond, the gems must be held together by some less valuable matter.

Ibid.

P E R F I D Y.

COMBINATIONS of wickedness would overwhelm the world, by the advantage which licentious principles afford, did not those who have long practised perfidy, grow faithless to each other.

Life of Waller.

PER-

P E R S E V E R A N C E.

N O terrestrial greatness is more than an aggregate of little things, and to inculcate after the Arabian proverb “ drops added to drops, constitute the ocean.”

Plan of an English Dictionary, p. 49.

All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise, or wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united with canals; it is therefore of the utmost importance that those who have any intention of deviating from the beaten roads of life, and acquiring a reputation superior to names hourly swept away by time among the refuse of fame, should add to their reason and their spirit, *the power of persisting in their purposes*, acquire the art of sapping what they cannot batter, and the habit of vanquishing obstinate resistance by obstinate attacks.

Rambler, v. I, p. 261 and 262.

P R O D I G A L I T Y.

H E seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance. Hope is always liberal, and they
that

that trust her promises, make little scruple of revelling to-day, on the profits of to-morrow.

Life of Dryden.

P A T I E N C E.

IF what we suffer has been brought on us by ourselves, it is observed by an antient poet, that patience is eminently our duty, since no one ought to be angry at feeling that which he has deserved. If we are conscious that we have not contributed to our own sufferings, if punishment falls upon innocence, or disappointment happens to industry and prudence, patience, whether more necessary or not, is much easier, since our pain is then without aggravation, and we have not the bitterness of remorse to add to the asperity of misfortune.

Rambler, v. I, p. 195.

In those evils which are allotted us by Providence, such as deformity, privation of any of the senses, or old age, it is always to be remembered, that impatience can have no present effect, but to deprive us of the consolations which our condition admits, by driving away from us those, by whose conversation,

sation, or advice, we might be amused, or helped; and that with regard to futurity, it is yet less to be justified, since without lessening the pain, it cuts off the hope of that reward, which he, by whom it is inflicted, will confer upon them that bear it well.

Ibid.

In all evils which admit a remedy, impatience is to be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints, that, if properly applied, might remove the cause.

Ibid.

P I T Y.

PITY is to many of the unhappy, a source of comfort in hopeless distresses, as it contributes to recommend them to themselves, by proving that they have not lost the regard of others; and heaven seems to indicate the duty even of barren compassion, by inclining us to weep for evils which we cannot remedy.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 35.

P H I L O S O P H Y.

ONE of the chief advantages derived by the present generation from the improvement
and

and diffusion of philosophy, is deliverance from unnecessary terrors, and exemption from false alarms. The unusual appearances, whether regular or accidental, which once spread consternation over ages of ignorance, are now the recreations of inquisitive security. The sun is no more lamented when it is eclipsed, than when it sets, and meteors play their coruscations without prognostic, or prediction.

False Alarm, p. 1.

PHYSICIAN.

A Physician in a great city, seems to be the mere plaything of fortune ; his degree of reputation is for the most part totally casual. They that employ him, know not his excellence ; they that reject him, know not his deficiency. By an accurate observer, who had looked on the transactions of the medical world for half a century, a very curious book might be written on the fortune of physicians.

Life of Akenfide.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NOTHING is so proper as the frequent publication of short papers, (like the Tatlers, Spectators, &c.) which we read, not as a

Q

study,

study, but amusement. If the subject be slight, the treatise is likewise short. The busy may find time, and the idle may find patience.

Life of Addison.

Q.

R.

R A I L L E R Y.

HE who is in the exercise of Raillery should prepare himself to receive it in turn. When Lewis the XIV. was asked why with so much wit he never attempted Raillery, he answered, that he who practised Raillery, ought to bear it in his turn, and that to stand the butt of Raillery was not suitable to the dignity of a King.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 5, p. 364.

R E S O L U T I O N.

WHEN desperate ills demand a speedy cure, Distrust is cowardice and prudence folly.

Irene, p. 524

Resolution and success reciprocally produce each other.

Life of Drake, p. 174.

Marshall

Marshal Turenne, among the acknowledgements which he used to pay in conversation to the memory of those by whom he had been instructed in the art of war, mentioned one, with honor, who taught him *not to spend his time in regretting any mistake which he had made, but to set himself immediately and vigorously to repair it.* Patience and submission should be carefully distinguished from cowardice and indolence; we are not to repine, but we may lawfully struggle; for the calamities of life, like the necessities of nature, are calls to labour, and exercises of diligence.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 195.

Some firmness and resolution is necessary to the discharge of duty, but is a very unhappy state of life in which the necessity of such struggles frequently occurs; for no man is defeated without some resentment, which will be continued with obstinacy, while he believes himself in the right, and exerted with bitterness, if even to his own conviction, he is detected in the wrong.

Ibid. v. 2, p. 17.

To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the strength that undertakes it. To rest below

his own aim, is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself, because he has done much, but because he can conceive little.

Preface to Dictionary, folio, p. 5.

There is nothing which we estimate so fallaciously as the force of our own resolutions, nor any fallacy which we so unwillingly and tardily detect. He that has resolved a thousand and a thousand times, deserted his own purpose, yet suffers no abatement of his confidence, but still believes himself his own master, and able, by innate vigour of soul, to press forward to his end, through all the obstructions that inconveniencies, or delights can put in his way.

Idler, v. i. p. 150.

Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 40.

R E L I G I O N.

TO be of no church, is dangerous. Religion, of which the rewards are distant, and which is animated only by faith and hope,
will

will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated, and re-impressed by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example.

Life of Milton.

That conversion of religion will always be suspected, that apparently concurs with interest. He that never finds his error, 'till it hinders its progress towards wealth and honour, will not be thought to love truth only for herself. Yet it may happen, information may come at a commodious time, and as truth and interest are not by any fatal necessity at variance, that one may, by accident, introduce the other.

Life of Dryden.

Philosophy may infuse stubbornness, but Religion only can give patience.

Idler, v. 1, p. 234.

Malevolence to the clergy, is seldom at a great distance from irreverence to Religion.

Life of Dryden.

R I C H E S.

POVERTY is an evil always in our view; an evil complicated with so many

Q 3

circum

circumstances of uneasiness and vexation, that every man is studious to avoid it. Some degree of Riches therefore is required, that we may be exempt from the gripe of necessity. When this purpose is once attained, we naturally wish for more, that the evil, which is regarded with so much horror, may be yet at a greater distance from us : as he that has at once felt, or dreaded the paw of a savage, will not be at rest, 'till they are parted by some barrier, which may take away all possibility of a second attack.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 231.

Whoever shall look heedfully upon those who are eminent for their riches, will not think their condition such, as that he should hazard his quiet, and much less his virtue, to obtain it ; for all that great wealth generally gives above a moderate fortune, is more room for the freaks of caprice, and more privilege for ignorance and vice ; a quicker succession of flatteries, and a larger circle of voluptuousness.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 232.

There is one reason seldom remarked, which makes riches less desirable. Too much wealth is generally the occasion of poverty.

poverty. He whom the wantonness of abundance has once softened, easily sinks into neglect of his affairs ; and he that thinks he can afford to be negligent, is not far from being poor. He will soon be involved in perplexities, which his inexperience will render insurmountable ; he will fly for help to those whose interest it is that he should be more distressed ; and will be, at last, torn to pieces by the vultures that always hover over our fortunes in decay.

Ibid. p. 233.

Wealth is nothing in itself ; it is not useful but when it departs from us : its value is found only in that which it can purchase, which, if we suppose it put to its best use, seems not much to deserve the desire, or envy, of a wise man. It is certain that, with regard to corporal enjoyment, money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish. Disease and infirmity still continue to torture and enfeeble, perhaps exasperated by luxury, or promoted by softness.

Ibid. v. 11, p. 29.

With regard to the mind, it has rarely been observed, that wealth contributes much

to

to quicken the discernment, enlarge the capacity, or elevate the imagination; but may, by hiring flattery, or laying diligence asleep, confirm error, or harden stupidity. Wealth cannot confer greatness; for nothing can make that great, which the decree of nature has ordained to be little. The bramble may be placed in a hot-bed, but can never become an oak.—Even Royalty itself is not able to give that dignity, which it happens not to find, but oppresses feeble minds, though it may elevate the strong. The world has been governed in the name of Kings, whose existence has scarcely been perceived, by any real effects beyond their own palaces. — When therefore the desire of wealth is taking hold of the heart, let us look round and see how it operates upon those whose industry, or fortune, has obtained it. When we find them oppressed with their own abundance, luxurious without pleasure, idle without ease, impatient and querulous in themselves, and despised or hated by the rest of mankind, we shall soon be convinced, that if the real wants of our condition are satisfied, there remains little to be sought with solicitude, or desired with eagerness.

Though riches often prompt extravagant hopes and fallacious appearances ; there are purposes to which a wise man may be delighted to apply them. They may, by a rational distribution to those who want them, ease the pains of helpless disease, still the throbs of restless anxiety, relieve innocence from oppression, and raise imbecillity to cheerfulness and vigour. This they will enable a man to perform ; and this will afford the only happiness ordained for our present state, the consequence of divine favour, and the hope of future rewards.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 94.

It is observed of gold by an old epigrammatist, " that to have it, is to be in fear, and to want it, to be in sorrow."

Ibid. p. 155.

Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments. Any enlargement of riches is therefore equally destructive to happiness with the diminution of possession ; and he that teaches another to long for what he shall never obtain, is no less an enemy to his quiet, than if he had robbed him of part of his patrimony.

Ibid. v. 4, p. 17.

Whoever

Whosoever rises above these who once pleased themselves with equality, will have many malevolent gazers at his eminence. To gain sooner than others that which all pursue with the same ardour, and to which all imagine themselves entitled, will for ever be a crime. When those who started with us in the race of life, leave us so far behind, that we have little hope to overtake them, we revenge our disappointment by remarks on the arts of supplantation by which they gained the advantage, or on the folly and arrogance with which they possess it; of them whose rise we could not hinder, we solace ourselves by prognosticating the fall. Riches, therefore, perhaps do not so often produce crimes, as incite accusers.

Ibid. p. 68.

It must, however, be confessed, that as all sudden changes are dangerous, a quick transition from poverty to abundance can seldom be made with safety. He that has long lived within sight of pleasures which he could not reach, will need more than common moderation not to lose his reason in unbounded riot, when they are first put into his power.

Ibid. p. 69.

Of

Of Riches, as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment. Whilst we consider them as the means to be used at some future time, for the attainment of felicity, we press on our pursuit ardently, and vigorously, and that ardor secures us from weariness of ourselves; but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions, than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacuities of life.

Idler, v. II, p. 115.

COMPARISON *between* RICHES *and* UNDERSTANDING.

AS many more can discover that a man is richer than themselves, superiority of understanding is not so readily acknowledged, as that of fortune; nor is that haughtiness, which the consciousness of great abilities incites, borne with the same submission, as the tyranny of affluence.

Life of Savage.

COMPARISON *between* RICHES *and* POWER.

POWER and wealth supply the place of each other. Power confers the ability of gratifying

gratifying our desires without the consent of others; wealth enables us to obtain the consent of others to our gratification. Power, simply considered, whatever it confers on one, must take from another. Wealth enables its owner to give to others, by taking only from himself. Power pleases the violent and the proud; wealth delights the placid and the timorous. Youth therefore flies at power, and age grovels after riches.

Western Islands p. 216.

R I D I C U L E.

THE assertion of Shaftesbury, that ridicule is the test of truth, is foolish. If ridicule be applied to any position as the test of truth, it will then become a question, whether such ridicule be just, and this can only be decided by the application of truth, as the test of ridicule. Two men fearing, one a real, and the other a fancied danger, will be, for a while, equally exposed to the inevitable consequences of cowardice, contemptuous censure, and ludicrous representation; and the true estate of both cases must be known, before it can be decided whose terror is rational, and whose is ridiculous, who is to be pitied, and who to be despised.

Life of Akenfide.

He

He that indulges himself in ridiculing the little imperfections and weakneſſes of his friends, will, in time, find mankind united againſt him. The man who ſees another ridiculed before him, though he may, for the preſent, concur in the general laugh, yet in a cool hour, will conſider the ſame trick might be played againſt himſelf; but when there is no ſenſe of this danger, the natural pride of human nature riſes againſt him, who by general cenſures, lays claim to general ſuperiority.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 81.

REFLECTION.

IT may be laid down as a poſition which will ſeldom deceive, that when a man cannot bear his own company, there is ſomething wrong. He muſt fly from himſelf, either becauſe he finds a tediousneſs in the equipoiſe of an empty mind, which having no tendency to one motion more than another, but as it is impelled by ſome external power, muſt always have recourſe to foreign objects; or he muſt be afraid of the intruſion of ſome unpleaſing ideas, and perhaps is ſtruggling to eſcape

R

from

from the remembrance of a loss, the fear of a calamity, or some other thought of greater horror.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 27.

There are fewer higher gratifications than that of reflection on surmounted evils, when they were not incurred nor protracted by our fault, and neither reproach us with cowardice nor guilt.

Ibid, v. 4, p. 233.

All useless misery is certainly folly, and he that feels evils before they come, may be deservedly censured ; yet surely to dread the future, is more reasonable than to lament the past. The business of life is to go forward ; he who sees evils in prospect, meets it in his way ; but he who catches it by retrospection, turns back to find it.

Idler, v. 11, p. 111.

There is certainly no greater happiness than to be able to look back on a life usefully and virtuously employed ; to trace our own progress in existence, by such tokens as excite neither shame, nor sorrow. It ought therefore to be the care of those who wish to pass the last hours with comfort, to lay up such a treasure of pleasing ideas, as shall support the expences

expences of that time, which is to depend wholly upon the fund already acquired.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 250 and 252.

R E B E L L I O N.

TO bring misery on those who have not deserved it, is part of the aggregated guilt of rebellion.

Taxation no Tyranny, p. 61.

Nothing can be more noxious to society, than that erroneous clemency, which, when a rebellion is suppressed, exacts no forfeiture, and establishes no securities, but leaves the rebels in their former state.

Ibid, p. 87.

R E F I N E M E N T.

HE that pleases himself too much with minute exactness, and submits to endure nothing in accommodations, attendance, or address, below the point of perfection, will, whenever he enters the croud of life, be harassed with innumerable distresses, from which those who have not, in the same manner, increased their sensations, find no disturbance. His exotic softness will shrink at the coarseness of vulgar felicity, like a plant transplant-

ed to Northern nurseries, from the dews and sun shine of the tropical regions. It is well known, that exposed to a microscope, the smoothest polish of the most solid bodies discovers cavities and prominencies; and that the softest bloom of roseate virginity repels the eye with excrescencies and discolorations. Thus the senses, as well as the perceptions, may be improved to our own disquiet; and we may, by diligent cultivation of the powers of dislike, raise in time an artificial fastidiousness, which shall fill the imagination with phantoms of turpitude, shew us the naked skeleton of every delight, and present us only with the pains of pleasure, and the deformities of beauty.

Rambler, v. 3, P. 37.

RECOLLECTION.

THAT which is obvious, is not always known; and what is known, is not always present. Sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance; slight avocations will seduce attention; and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; so that the writer shall often, in vain, trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which
yesterday

yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

Pref. to Dict. fol. p. 10.

R E T I R E M E N T.

THERE is a time when the claims of the public are satisfied; then a man might properly retire to review his life, and purify his heart.

P. of Abyssinia, p. 135.

Some suspension of common affairs, some pause of temporal pain and pleasure, is doubtless necessary to him that deliberates for eternity, who is forming the only plan in which miscarriage cannot be repaired, and examining the only question in which mistake cannot be rectified.

Rambler, v. 3. p. 29.

R E T A L I A T I O N.

IT is too common for those who have unjustly suffered pain, to inflict it likewise in their turn with the same injustice, and to imagine they have a right to treat others as they themselves have been treated.

Life of Savage.

R E L A X A T I O N.

AFTER the exercises which the health of the body requires, and which have themselves a natural tendency to actuate and invigorate the mind, the most eligible amusement of a rational being, seems to be that interchange of thoughts which is practised in free and easy conversation, where suspicion is banished by experience, and emulation by benevolence; where every man speaks with no other restraint than unwillingness to offend, and hears with no other disposition than desire to be pleased.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 204.

R E P E N T A N C E.

REPENTANCE is the change of the heart, from that of an evil, to a good disposition; it is that disposition of mind by which ‘the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness, and doth that which is lawful and right;’ and when this change is made, the Repentance is complete.

Convict's Address, p. 14 & 15.

Repentance, however difficult to be practised, is, if it be explained without superstition, easily understood. *Repentance is the relinquishment*

relinquishment of any practice, from the conviction that it has offended God. Sorrow, and fear, and anxiety, are properly not parts, but adjuncts of repentance; yet they are too closely connected with it, to be easily separated; for they not only mark its sincerity, but promote its efficacy.

No man commits any act of negligence or obstinacy, by which his safety or happiness in this world is endangered, without feeling the pungency of remorse. He who is fully convinced, that he suffers by his own failure, can never forbear to trace back his miscarriage to its first cause, to image to himself a contrary behaviour, and to form involuntary resolutions against the like fault, even when he knows that he shall never again have the power of committing it. Danger considered as imminent naturally produces such trepidations of impatience, as leave all human means of safety behind them: he that has once caught an alarm of terror, is every moment seized with useless anxieties, adding one security to another, trembling with sudden doubts, and distracted by the perpetual occurrence of new expedients. If, therefore, he whose crimes have deprived
him

him of the favour of God, can reflect upon his conduct without disturbance, or can at will banish the reflection; if he who considers himself as suspended over the abyss of eternal perdition only by the thread of life, which must soon part by its own weakness, and which the wing of every minute may divide, can cast his eyes round him without shuddering with horror, or panting with security; what can he judge of himself, but that he is not yet awakened to sufficient conviction, since every loss is more lamented than the loss of the divine favour, and every danger more dreaded than the danger of final condemnation?

Rambler, v. 3. p. 28 & 29.

The completion and sum of repentance is a change of life. That sorrow which dictates no caution, that fear which does not quicken our escape, that austerity which fails to rectify our affections, are vain and unavailing. But sorrow and terror must naturally precede reformation; for what other cause can produce it? He, therefore, that feels himself alarmed by his conscience, anxious for the attainment of a better state, and afflicted by the memory of his past faults, may justly conclude, that
the

the great work of repentance is begun, and hope by retirement and prayer, the natural and religious means of strengthening his conviction, to impress upon his mind such a sense of the divine presence, as may overpower the blandishments of secular delights, and enable him to advance from one degree of holiness to another, till death shall set him free from doubt and contest, misery and temptation.

What better can we do than prostrate fall
Before him reverent; and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg, with tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek?

Ibid. p. 30.

R E V E N G E.

FORBEARANCE of revenge, when revenge is within reach, is scarcely ever to be found among princes.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 137.

R E S P E C T.

RESPECT is often paid in proportion as it is claimed.

Idler, v. 1, p. 276.

LITERARY

LITERARY REPUTATION.

Of the decline of literary reputation, many causes may be assigned. It is commonly lost because it never was deserved, and was conferred at first, not by the suffrage of criticism, but by the fondness of friendship, or servility of flattery. Many have lost the final reward of their labours, because they were too hasty to enjoy it. They have laid hold on recent occurrences and eminent names, and delighted their readers with allusions and remarks, in which all were interested, and to which therefore all were attentive; but the effect ceased with its cause; the time quietly came when new events drove the former from memory, when the vicissitudes of the world brought new hopes and fears, transferred the love and hatred of the public to other agents, and the writer whose works were no longer assisted by gratitude or resentment, was left to the cold regard of idle curiosity. But he that writes upon general principles, or delivers universal truths, may hope to be often read, because his work will be equally useful at all times, and

and in every country; but he cannot expect it to be received with eagerness, or to spread with rapidity, because desire can have no particular stimulation. That which is to be loved long, is to be loved with reason, rather than with passion.

Idler, v. 2, p. 36 & 37.

REASON *and* FANCY.

REASON is like the sun, of which the light is constant, uniform and lasting. Fancy, a meteor of bright but transitory lustre, irregular in its motion, and delusive in its direction.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 116.

S.

S A T I R E.

PERSONAL resentment, though no laudable motive to satire, can add great force to general principles. Self-love is a busy prompter.

Life of Dryden.

All truth is valuable, and satirical criticism may be considered as useful, when it rectifies error, and improves judgment. He that refines the public taste, is a public benefactor.

Ditto of Pope.

SATYRIST.

S A T Y R I S T.

IN defence of him who has satyriized the man he has once praised, it may be alledged, that the object of his satire has changed his principles, and that he who was once deservedly commended, may be afterwards satyriized with equal justice, or that the poet was dazzled with the appearance of virtue, and found the man whom he had celebrated, when he had an opportunity of examining him more nearly, unworthy of the panegyric which he had too hastily bestowed; and that, as false satire ought to be recanted, for the sake of him whose reputation may be injured, false praise ought likewise to be obviated, lest the distinction between vice and virtue should be lost, lest a bad man, should be trusted upon the credit of his encomiast, or lest others should endeavour to obtain the like praises by the same means.

—But though these excuses may be often plausible, and sometimes just, they are seldom satisfactory to mankind; and the writer who is not constant to his subject, quickly sinks into contempt; his satire loses its force, and his panegyric its value; and he is only considered at one time as a flatterer,

terer, and as a calumniator at another. To avoid these imputations, it is only necessary to follow the rules of virtue, and to preserve an unvaried regard to truth. For though it is undoubtedly possible, that a man, however cautious, may be sometimes deceived by an artful appearance of virtue, or a false appearance of guilt, such errors will not be frequent; and it will be allowed, that the name of an author would never have been made contemptible, had no man ever said what he did not think, or misled others but when he was himself deceived.

Life of Savage.

S E C R E T S.

SECRETS are so seldom kept, that it may be with some reason doubted, whether a secret has not some subtle volatility by which it escapes, imperceptibly, at the smallest vent, or some power of fermentation, by which it expands itself, so as to burst the heart that will not give it way.

Rambler, v. i. p. 75.

To tell our own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt. To communicate those with which we are entrusted, is

S

always

always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly.

Ibid. p. 76.

S C E P T I C I S M.

THERE are some men of narrow views and groveling conceptions, who, without the instigation of personal malice, treat every new attempt as wild and chimerical, and look upon every endeavour to depart from the beaten track, as the rash effort of a warm imagination, or the glittering speculation of an exalted mind, that may please and dazzle for a time, but can produce no real, or lasting advantage.

Life of Blake, p. 191.

To play with important truths, to disturb the repose of established tenets, to subtilize objections, and elude proof, is too often the sport of youthful vanity, of which maturer experience commonly repents. There is a time when every man is weary of raising difficulties only to task himself with the solution, and desires to enjoy truth, without the labour, or hazard of contest.

Life of Sir T. Brown, p. 279.

SOLI.

S E D U C T I O N.

THERE is not perhaps, in all the stores of ideal anguish, a thought more painful, than the consciousness of having propagated corruption by vitiating principles ; of having not only drawn others from the paths of virtue, but blocked up the way by which they should return ; of having blinded them to every beauty, but the paint of pleasure ; and deafened them to every call, but the alluring voice of the syrens of destruction.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 191.

S O L I T U D E.

IN solitude, if we escape the example of bad men, we likewise want the counsel and conversation of the good.

P. of Abyssinia, p. 133.

The life of a solitary man will be certainly miserable, but not certainly devout.

Ibid.

To those who pass their time in solitude and retirement, it has been justly objected, that if they are happy, they are happy only by being useless ; that mankind is one vast republic, where every individual receives

many benefits from the labour of others, which, by labouring in his turn for others, he is obliged to repay; and that where the united efforts of all are not able to exempt all from misery, none have a right to withdraw from their task of vigilance, or be indulged in idle wisdom and solitary pleasures.

Idler, v. 1, p. 102.

S O R R O W.

THE sharpest and most melting sorrow is that which arises from the loss of those whom we have loved with tenderness. But friendship between mortals can be contracted on no other terms, than that one must sometimes mourn for the other's death; and this grief will always yield to the survivor, one consolation proportionate to his affliction; for the pain, whatever it be, that he himself feels, his friend has escaped.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 104.

It is urged by some as a remedy for sorrow, to keep our minds always suspended in such indifference, that we may change the objects about us without emotion. An exact compliance with this rule might perhaps contribute to tranquillity, but surely it would never
produce

produce happiness. He that regards none so much as to be afraid of losing them, must live for ever without the gentle pleasures of sympathy and confidence. He must feel no melting confidence, no warmth of benevolence, nor any of those honest joys which nature annexes to the power of pleasing. And as no man can justly claim more tenderness than he pays, he must forfeit his share in that officious and watchful kindness which love only can dictate, and those lenient endearments by which love only can soften life.

Ibid, p. 285.

The safe and general antidote against sorrow, is employment. It is commonly observed, that among soldiers and seamen, though there is much kindness, there is little grief. They see their friend fall without any of that lamentation which is indulged in security and idleness, because they have no leisure to spare from the care of themselves; and whoever shall keep his thoughts equally busy, will find himself equally unaffected with irretrievable losses.

Ibid. p. 287.

Sorrow is a kind of rust to the soul, which every new idea contributes, in its passage, to

scour away. It is the putrefaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion.

Ibid. p. 287.

S T Y L E.

THE polite are always catching at modish innovations, and the learned depart from established forms of speech, in hopes of finding or making better. But propriety resides in that kind of conversation which is above grossness and below refinement.

Preface to Shakespeare, p. 18.

Words being arbitrary, must owe their power to association, and have the influence, and that only, which custom has given them.

Life of Cowley.

Words too familiar, or too remote, defeat the purpose of a poet. From these sounds, which we hear on small, or coarse occasions, we do not easily receive strong impressions, or delightful images; and words to which we are nearly strangers, whenever they occur, draw that attention on *themselves*, which they should convey to *things*.

Life of Dryden.

An

An epithet, or metaphor, drawn from nature, ennobles art; an epithet, or metaphor, drawn from art, degrades nature.

Life of Gray.

SINGULARITY.

SINGULARITY, as it implies a contempt of general practice, is a kind of defiance, which justly provokes the hostility of ridicule. He therefore who indulges peculiar habits, is worse than others, if he be not better.

Life of Swift.

SUBORDINATION.

HE that encroaches on another's dignity, puts himself in his power; he is either repelled with helpless indignity, or endured by clemency and condescension. A great mind disdains to hold any thing by courtesy, and therefore never usurps what a lawful claimant may take away.

Life of Swift.

No man can pay a more servile tribute to the great, than by suffering his liberty, in their presence, to aggrandize him in his own esteem. Between different ranks of the community

munity there is necessarily some distance. He who is called by his superior to pass the interval, may very properly accept the invitation; but petulance, and obtrusion, are rarely produced by magnanimity, nor have often any nobler cause, than the pride of importance, and the malice of inferiority. He who knows himself necessary, may set, whilst that necessity lasts, a high value upon himself; as in a lower condition, a servant eminently skilful may be saucy, but he is saucy, only because he is servile.

Ibid.

A due regard to subordination is the power that keeps peace and order in the world.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 9, p. 290.

S O L L I C I T A T I O N.

EVERY man of known influence has so many petitions which he cannot grant, that he must necessarily offend more than he gratifies; as the preference given to one, affords all the rest a reason for complaint. "When I give away a place, (said Lewis the XIVth) I make an hundred discontented, and one ungrateful."

Life of Swift.

S U S P I C I O N.

S U S P I C I O N.

SUSPICION is no less an enemy to virtue, than to happiness. He that is already corrupt, is naturally suspicious; and he that becomes suspicious, will quickly be corrupt.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 145.

He that suffers by imposture, has too often his virtue more impaired than his fortune. But as it is necessary not to invite robbery by supineness, so it is our duty not to suppress tenderness by suspicion. It is better to suffer wrong, than to do it; and happier to be sometimes cheated, than not to trust.

Ibid, p. 147.

He who is spontaneously suspicious, may be justly charged with radical corruption; for if he has not known the prevalence of dishonesty by information, nor had time to observe it with his own eyes, whence can he take his measures of judgment but from himself?

Ibid, v. 4, p. 86.

 S U P E R I O R I T Y.

THE superiority of some is merely local.
They

They are *great*, because their associates are *little*.

Life of Swift.

SCRIPTURE.

IDLE and indecent applications of sentences taken from scripture, is a mode of merriment which a good man dreads for its profaneness, and a witty man disdains for its easiness and vulgarity.

Life of Pope.

SIMILE.

A SIMILE, to be perfect, must both illustrate and ennoble the subject; must shew it to the understanding in a clearer view, and display it to the fancy with greater dignity; but either of these qualities may be sufficient to recommend it. In didactic poetry, of which the great purpose is instruction, a simile may be praised which illustrates, though it does not ennoble. In heroics, that may be admitted which ennobles, though it does not illustrate. That it may be complete, it is required to exhibit, independently of its references, a pleasing image; for a simile is said to be a short episode.

Ibid.

SHAME.

S H A M E.

SHAME, above any other passion, propagates itself.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 309.

It is, perhaps, kindly provided by nature, that as the feathers and strength of a bird grow together, and her wings are not completed till she is able to fly; so some proportion should be observed in the human mind, between judgement and courage. The precipitation of experience is therefore restrained by *shame*, and we remain shackled by timidity, till we have learned to speak and act with propriety.

Ibid. p. 316.

Shame operates most strongly in our earliest years.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 5, p. 79.

S T U D Y.

AS in life, so in study, it is dangerous to do more things than one at a time; and the mind is not to be harrassed with unnecessary obstructions, in a way of which the natural and unavoidable asperity is such, as too frequently produces despair.

Preface to the Preceptor, p. 65.

SOBRIETY.

S O B R I E T Y.

SOBRIETY, or temperance, is nothing but the forbearance of pleasure; and if pleasure was not followed by pain, who would forbear it?

Idler, v. 2, p. 203.

S C A R C I T Y.

VALUE is more frequently raised by *scarcity* than by use. That which lay neglected when it was common, rises in estimation as its quantity becomes less. We seldom learn the true want of what we have, till it is discovered that we can have no more.

Ibid, p. 280.

S E N T E N C E S.

IN all pointed sentences, some degree of accuracy must be sacrificed to conciseness.

Bravery of English Common Soldiers, p. 325.

SUCCESS *and* MISCARRIAGE.

SUCCESS and miscarriage have the same effects in all conditions. The prosperous are feared,

feared, hated, and flattered; and the unfortunate avoided, pitied, and despised.

Idler, v. 2, p. 277.

SHAKESPEARE.

OF all the disputed plays of Shakespeare, except *Titus Andronicus*, it may be asked, if they are taken from him, *to whom shall they be given?* for it will be found more credible that Shakespeare might sometimes sink below his *highest flights*, than that any other should rise up to his *lowest*.

Notes upon Shakespeare, vol. 1, p. 216.

SUPERFLUITIES.

NOTHING gives so much offence to the lower ranks of mankind as the sight of superfluities merely ostentatious.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 6, p. 399.

GOOD-SENSE.

GOOD-SENSE is a sedate and quiescent quality, which manages its possessions well, but does not encrease them; it collects few materials for its own operations, and preserves safety, but never gains supremacy.

Life of Pope.

T

RURAL

RURAL SPORTS.

IT is probable all the sports of the field are of gothic original ; the antients neither hunted by the scent, nor seem much to have practised horsemanship as an exercise ; and though in their works there is mention of *Aucupium* and *Piscatio*, they seem no more to have been considered as diversions, than agriculture, or any other manual labour.

Life of Sir Tho. Browne, p. 269.

T.

T I M E.

HE that runs against time, has an antagonist not subject to casualties.

Life of Pope.

The Story of Melanchton affords a striking lecture on the value of time, which was, that whenever he made an appointment, he expected not only the *hour*, but the *minute* to be fixed, that the day might not run out in the idleness of suspense.

Rambler, v. 2. p. 39.

When we have deducted all that is absorbed in sleep, all that is inevitably appropriated

priated to the demands of nature, or irresistibly engrossed by the tyranny of custom; all that passes in regulating the superficial decorations of life, or is given up in the reciprocations of civility to the disposal of others; all that is torn from us by the violence of disease, or stolen imperceptibly away by lassitude and languor; we shall find that part of our duration very small, of which we can truly call ourselves masters, or which we can spend wholly at our own choice.

Ibid. v. 3, p. 13.

Time, like money, may be lost by unseasonable avarice.

Life of Burman, p. 295.]

Time is the inflexible enemy of all false hypotheses.

Treatise on the longitude, p. 10.

An Italian philosopher expressed in his motto, "that time was his estate." An estate, indeed, which will produce nothing without cultivation, but will always abundantly repay the labours of industry, and satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it be suffered to lie waste by negligence, to be over-run with noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than for use.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 18.

T I M E P A S T.

WHETHER it be that life has more vexations than comforts, or what is in event just the same, that evil makes deeper impressions than good, it is certain that few can review the time past, without heaviness of heart. He remembers many calamities incurred by folly; many opportunities lost by negligence. The shades of the dead rise up before him, and he laments the companions of his youth, the partners of his amusements, the assistants of his labours, whom the hand of death has snatched away.

Idler, v. 1, p. 242.

T R I F L E S.

IT may be frequently remarked of the studious and speculative, that they are proud of trifles, and that their amusements seem frivolous and childish; whether it be that men, conscious of great reputation, think themselves above the reach of censure, and safe in the admission of negligent indulgencies, or that mankind expect, from elevated genius, an uniformity of greatness, and watch its
degra-

degradation with malicious wonder, like him, who having followed with his eye an eagle into the clouds, should lament that she ever descended to a perch.

Life of Pope.

Trifles always require exuberance of ornament. The building which has no strength, can be valued only for the grace of its decorations. The pebble must be polished with care, which hopes to be valued as a diamond, and words ought surely to be laboured, when they are intended to stand for things.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 280.

To proportion the eagerness of contest to its importance, seems too hard a task for human wisdom. The pride of wit has kept ages busy in the discussion of useless questions; and the pride of power has destroyed armies to gain or to keep unprofitable possessions.

Falkland Islands, p. 1.

TRAVELLING.

ALL travel has its advantages: if the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to improve his own; and if fortune carries him to worse, he may learn to enjoy it.

Western Islands p. 322.

He that would travel for the entertainment of others, should remember, that the great object of remark is **HUMAN LIFE**. Every nation has something in its manufactures, its works of genius, its medicines, its agriculture, its customs, and its policy. He only is a useful traveller, who brings home something by which his country may be benefited, who procures some supply of want, or some mitigation of evil, which may enable his readers to compare their condition with that of others; to improve it wherever it is worse, and wherever it is better, to enjoy it.

Idler, v. 2, p. 253.

T R A D E.

NOTHING dejects a trader like the interruption of his profits.

Taxation no Tyranny, p. 9.

T R U T H.

TRUTH is scarcely to be heard, but by those from whom it can serve no interest to conceal it.

Rambler, v. 3, p. 269.

Truth,

Truth has no gradations ; nothing which admits of encrease can be so much what it is--- as *truth is truth*. There may be a *strange thing*, and a thing *more strange*. But if a proposition be *true*, there can be none *more true*.

Notes upon Shakespear, v. 2, p. 136.

Malice often bears down truth.

Ibid. v. 3, p. 222.

Truth, like beauty, varies its fashions, and is best recommended by different dresses, to different minds.

Idler, v. 2, p. 186.

There is no crime more infamous than the violation of truth ; it is apparent, that men can be sociable beings no longer than they can believe each other. When speech is employed only as the vehicle of falsehood, every man must disunite himself from others, inhabit his own cave, and seek prey only for himself.

Ibid. v. 1, p. 108.

TEMPTATION.

It is a common plea of wickedness to call *temptation* destiny.

Notes upon Shakespear, v. 1, p. 51.

VA-

V.

VANITY.

THOSE whom their virtue restrains from deceiving others, are often disposed, by their vanity, to deceive themselves.

Life of Blackmore.

The vanity of men, in advanced life, is generally strongly excited by the amorous attention of young women.

Life of Swift.

¶ When any one complains of the want of what he is known to possess in an uncommon degree, he certainly waits with impatience to be contradicted.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 180.

Vanity is often no less mischievous than negligence, or dishonesty.

Idler, v. 2, p. 72.

V I R T U E.

“ Be virtuous ends pursu’d by virtuous means,
 “ Nor think th’ intention sanctifies the deed.”
 That maxim publish’d in an impious age,
 Would loose the wild enthusiast to destroy,
 And fix the fierce usurper’s bloody title.

Then

Then bigotry might send her slaves to war,
 And bid success become the test of truth.
 Unpitying massacre might waste the world,
 And persecution boast the call of heaven.

Irene, p. 42.

He who desires no virtue in his companion, has no virtue in himself. Hence, when the wealthy and the dissolute connect themselves with indigent companions, for their powers of entertainment, their friendship amounts to little more than paying the reckoning for them. They only desire to drink and laugh; their fondness is without benevolence, and their familiarity without friendship.

Life of Otway.

Many men mistake the love for the practice of virtue, and are not so much good men, as the friends of goodness.

Life of Savage.

Virtue is undoubtedly most laudable in that state which makes it most difficult.

Ibid.

Virtue is the surest foundation both of reputation and fortune, and the first step to greatness is to be honest.

Life of Drake, p. 160.

He

He that would govern his actions by the laws of virtue, must regulate his thoughts by the laws of reason ; he must keep guilt from the recesses of his heart, and remember that the pleasures of fancy, and the emotions of desire, are more dangerous as they are more hidden, since they escape the awe of observation, and operate equally in every situation, without the concurrence of external opportunities.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 48.

To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence ; an exemption granted only to invariable virtue. But guilt has always its horrors and solitudes ; and to make it yet more shameful and detestable, it is doomed often to stand in awe of those, to whom nothing could give influence, or weight, but their power of betraying.

Ibid, v. 2, p. 85.

Virtue may owe her panegyrics to morality, but must derive her authority from religion.

Preface to the Preceptor, p. 76.

Virtue is too often merely local. In some situations, the air diseases the body ; and in others, poisons the mind.

Idler, v. 2. p. 2.

ROMAN-

ROMANTIC VIRTUE.

NARRATIONS of romantic and impracticable virtue, will be read with wonder; but that which is unattainable is recommended in vain. That good may be endeavoured, it must be shewn to be possible.

Life of Pope.

INTENTIONAL VIRTUE.

NOTHING is more unjust, however common, than to charge with hypocrisy, him that expresses zeal for those virtues which he neglects to practise; since he may be sincerely convinced of the advantages of conquering his passions, without having yet obtained the victory; as a man may be confident of the advantages of a voyage, or a journey, without having courage or industry to undertake it, and may honestly recommend to others, those attempts which he neglects himself.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 83.

EXCESS *of* VIRTUE.

IT may be laid down as an axiom, that it is more easy to take away superfluities, than

to

to supply defects ; and therefore he that is culpable, because he has passed the *middle point of virtue*, is always accounted a fairer object of hope, than he who fails by falling short ; as rashness is more pardonable than cowardice, profusion than avarice.

Ibid. p. 151.

V I C E.

VICES, like diseases, are often hereditary. The property of the one is to infect the manners, as the other poisons the springs of life.

Idler, v. 1, p. 238.

B L A N K V E R S E.

THE exemption which blank verse affords from the necessity of closing the sense with the couplet, betrays luxuriant and active minds into such indulgence, that they pile image upon image, ornament upon ornament and are not easily persuaded to close the sense at all. Blank verse will, it is to be feared, be too often found in description, exuberant ; in argument, loquacious ; and in narration, tiresome.

Life of Akenfide.

V I R T U E.

V I R T U E.

THERE are some who though easy to commit small crimes are quickened and alarmed at atrocious villainies. Of these virtue may be said to fit *loosely*, but not *cast off*.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 10, p. 629.

U.

U N I V E R S A L I T Y.

WHAT is fit for every thing, can fit nothing well.

Life of Cowley.

U N D E R S T A N D I N G.

AS the mind must govern the hands, so in every society, the man of intelligence must direct the man of labour.

Western Islands, p. 201.

G R E A T U N D E R T A K I N G S.

A LARGE work is difficult, because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility. Where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to

U

the

the whole ; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Preface to Dictionary, folio, p. 9.

W.

W A R.

A S war is the extremity of evil, it is surely the duty of those whose station entrusts them with the care of nations, to avert it from their charge. There are diseases of animal nature which nothing but amputation can remove ; so there may, by the depravation of human passions, be sometimes a gangrene in collected life, for which fire and the sword are the necessary remedies ; but in what can skill or caution be better shewn, than in preventing such dreadful operations, while there is room for gentler methods ?

Falkland Islands, p. 41.

The wars of civilized nations make very slow changes in the system of empire. The public perceives scarcely any alteration, but an increase of debt ; and the few individuals who are benefited, are not supposed to have the clearest right to their advantages. If he
that

that shared the danger, enjoyed the profit ; if he that bled in the battle, grew rich by victory ; he might shew his gains without envy. But at the conclusion of a long war, how are we recompenced for the death of multitudes, and the expence of millions ? but by contemplating the sudden glories of pay-masters and agents, contractors and commissioners, whose equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations.

Ibid. p. 43.

Princes have yet this remnant of humanity, that they think themselves obliged not to make war without reason, though their reasons are not always very satisfactory.

Memoirs of the K. of Prussia, p. 127.

He must certainly meet with obstinate opposition, who makes it equally dangerous to yield as to resist, and who leaves his enemies no hopes, but from victory.

Life of Drake, p. 191.

Among the calamities of war, may be justly numbered the diminution of the love of truth, by the falsehoods which interest dictates, and credulity encourages.

Idler, v. 1, p. 169.

The lawfulness and justice of the holy wars have been much disputed ; but perhaps

there is a principle on which the question may be easily determined. If it be part of the religion of the Mahometans to extirpate by the sword all other religions, it is by the laws of self-defence, lawful for men of every other religion, and for Christians among others, to make war upon Mahometans, simply as Mahometans, as men obliged by their own principles to make war upon Christians, and only lying in wait 'till opportunity shall promise them success.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 5, p. 254.

W I T.

WIT is that which is at once natural and new, and which, though not obvious, is, upon its first production, acknowledged to be just.

Life of Cowley.

Wit will never make a man rich, but there are places where riches will always make a wit.

Idler, v. 1, p. 268.

Wit, like every other power, has its boundaries. Its success depends on the aptitude of others to receive impressions; and that as some bodies, indissoluble by heat, can set the
furnace

furnace and crucible at defiance, there are minds upon which the rays of fancy may be pointed without effect, and which no fire of sentiment can agitate, or exalt.

Rambler, v. 4, p. 78.

It is a calamity incident to *grey haired wit*, that his merriment is unfashionable. His allusions are forgotten facts, his illustrations are drawn from notions obscured by time, his wit therefore may be called *single*, such as none has any part in but himself.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 5, p. 462.

W I S D O M.

THE first years of man must make provision for the last. He that never thinks, can never be wise.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 113.

To be grave of mien, and slow of utterance; to look with solicitude, and speak with hesitation, is attainable at will; but the shew of wisdom is ridiculous, when there is nothing to cause doubt, as that of valour, where there is nothing to be feared.

Idler, v. 1, p. 288.

W O R L D.

THE world is generally willing to support those who solicit favour, against those who

U 3

command

command reverence. He is easily praised, whom no man can envy.

Preface to Shakspeare, p. 51.

Of things that terminate in human life, the world is the proper judge. To despise its sentence, if it were possible, is not just; and if it were just, is not possible.

Life of Pope.

To know the world is necessary, since we were born for the help of one another; and to know it early is convenient, if it be only that we may learn early to despise it.

Idler, v. 2, p. 159.

W O M E N.

WOMEN are always most observed, when they seem themselves least to observe, or to lay out for observation.

Rambler, v. 2, p. 254.

It is observed, that the unvaried complaisance which women have a right of exacting, keeps them generally unskilled in human nature.

Ibid. v. 3, p. 269.

Our best poet seems to have given this character to women. "That they think ill of nothing that raises the credit of their beauty, and are ready however virtuous, to pardon
any

any act which they think incited by their own charms.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 2. p. 156.

It is said of a woman who accepts a worse match than those which she had refused, that she has passed through the *wood*, and at last has taken a *crooked stick*.

Ibid. p. 286.

Nothing is more common than for the younger part of the sex, upon certain occasions to say in a pet what they do not think, or to think for a time on what they do not finally resolve.

Ibid. v. 4, p. 105.

W E A L T H.

SOME light might be given to those who shall endeavour to calculate the encrease of English wealth by observing that Latymer in the time of Edward VI) mentions it as a proof of his fathers prosperity.—That though but a yeomen he gave his daughters *five pounds* each for her portion. At the latter end of Elizabeth, *seven hundred pounds* were such a temptation to courtship, as made all other motives suspected.—Congreve makes *twelve thousand pounds* more than a counterbalance to the affectation of Belinda.—No poet would

now

now fly his favourite character at less than
fifty thousand.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 1, p. 317.

WICKEDNESS.

THERE is always danger lest wickedness conjoined with abilities should steal upon esteem, though it misses of approbation.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 10, p. 628.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

“THE weakness they lament, themselves
create ;

Instructed from their infant years to court,
With counterfeited fears, the aid of man,
They seem to shudder at the rustling breeze,
Start at the light, and tremble in the dark ;
’Till affectation, ripening to belief,
And folly frightened at her own chimeras,
Habitual cowardice usurps the soul.

Irene, p. 28.

WINE.

IN the bottle, discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence ; but who ever asked succour
from

from Bacchus, that was able to preserve himself from being enslaved by his auxiliary ?

Life of Addison.

W R O N G S.

MEN are wrong for want of sense, but they are wrong by halves for want of spirit.

Taxation no Tyranny, p. 42.

MEN easily forgive Wrongs which are not committed against themselves.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 2, p. 158.

LETTER - WRITING.

THE importance of writing letters with propriety, justly claims to be considered with care, since next to the power of pleasing with his presence, every man should wish to be able to give delight at a distance.

Preface to the Preceptor, p. 68.

SPLENDID WICKEDNESS.

THERE have been men splendidly wicked, whose endowments threw a brightness on their crimes, and whom scarce any villainy made perfectly detestable, because they never could be wholly divested of their excellencies :

cellencies : but such have been, in all ages, the great corruptors of the world ; and their resemblance ought no more to be preserved, than the art of murdering without pain.

Rambler, v. 1, p. 22.

X.

Y.

Y O U T H.

YOUTH is of no long duration ; and in maturer age, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease, and phantoms of delight dance no more about us, we shall have no comforts but the esteem of wise men, and the means of doing good. Let us therefore stop, whilst to stop is in our power. Let us live as men, who are some time to grow old, and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all evils, to count their past years by follies, and to be reminded of their former luxuriance of health, only by the maladies which riot has produced.

Prince of Abyssinia, p. 113.

That the highest degree of reverence should be paid to youth, and that nothing indecent should

should be suffered to approach their eyes, or ears, are precepts extorted by sense and virtue from an ancient writer, by no means eminent for chastity of thought. The same kind, though not the same degree of caution, is required in every thing which is laid before them, to secure them from unjust prejudices, perverse opinions, and incongruous combinations of images.

Rambler, v. 1. p. 20.

Youth is the time of enterprise and hope: having yet no occasion for comparing our force with any opposing power, we naturally form presumptions in our own favour, and imagine that obstruction and impediment will give way before us.

Ibid. v. 3, p. 31.

YOUTH *and* AGE.

WHEN we are young we busy ourselves in forming schemes for succeeding time, and and miss the gratifications that are before us; when we are old we amuse the languor of age with the recollection of youthful pleasures or performances; so that our life, of which no
part

part is filled with the business of the present time, resembles our dreams after dinner, when the events of the morning are mingled with the designs of the evening.

Notes upon Shakespeare, v. 2, p. 74.

F I N I S.

Just Published,
WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS,
And an ENGRAVED TITLE with a HEAD of the AUTHOR,
THE THIRD EDITION,
(*Price Half = a = Crown*)
O F
THE BEAUTIES OF STERNE;
Including all his Pathetic Tales, and most distinguished
Observations on Life.

SELECTED FOR THE HEART OF SENSIBILITY.

* * * All loose and indelicate Expressions are carefully avoided,
and every PATHETIC TALE, particularly those of
LE FEVRE, THE MONK, THE ASS, THE DEAD ASS,
THE SWORD, THE CAPTIVE, THE STARLING, &c.
Are printed with Accuracy in this Selection.

THE BEAUTIES OF
GOLDSMITH, FIELDING *and* WATTS,
Are in the Press, and will be Published in a few Days.
Each will be comprised in One neat Pocket Volume,
(PRICE HALF - A - CROWN)
With their respective Heads, and Engraved Titles.